# Morang's Literature Series

GENERAL EDITOR

JOHN C. SAUL, M.A.

1. **High School Poetry Book, Part I.** Edited with notes by W. J. Sykes, B.A., English Master, Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.
2. **High School Poetry Book, Part II.** Edited with notes by W. J. Sykes, B.A.
3. **Poems of the Love of Country.** Edited with notes by J. E. Wetherell, B.A., Inspector of High Schools for Ontario.
4. **Selections from Tennyson.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M./
5. **Hig** ... F. Macphe
6. **Mo** ... Macpherson
7. **Sel** ... y Andrew Ste
8. **Sel** ... ited with not ... onto. *In prep*
9. **Sel** ... es by E. A. ]
10. **Sel** ... Alexander Mo
11. **Sel** ... with notes by ... *In preparation.*



12. **High School Poetry Book, Part III.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.
13. **High School Prose Book, Part I.** Edited with notes by O. J. Stevenson, M.A., D.Paed., Professor of Pedagogy, Queen's University, Kingston.
14. **High School Prose Book, Part II.** Edited with notes by O. J. Stevenson, M.A., D.Paed.
15. **Kingsley's The Heroes.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.
16. **Narrative Poems** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.
17. **Hawthorne's Wonder Book.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul.
18. **Selections from Longfellow.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul.
19. **Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.

*(See inside of back cover)*

unus, solus, ullus
ego, tu, is, ea, id

Donald Hubbs

M

MORANG'S CLASSICAL SERIES

# VERGIL

## FOR JUNIOR MATRICULATION

AENEID I. LINES 1-512

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

E. W. HAGARTY, M.A.

PRINCIPAL, HARBORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TORONTO

TORONTO
MORANG EDUCATIONAL COMPANY LIMITED
1909

# PREFACE

This text has been prepared specially for beginners in Vergil in the matriculation classes of high schools. Conciseness and point have been the aim, only such information being given as the practical teacher would wish to be placed in the hands of the pupil.

Within the limits of a small school edition it is impossible to be exhaustive. The pupil should be *helped* over real difficulties, so that he may be able to prepare his lesson at home. The teacher should be left to do the rest.

## CONTENTS

# VERGIL, AENEID I

## INTRODUCTION

### PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO

70 B.C. — 19 B.C.

#### Life and Works

**Early Education.** — Publius Vergilius Maro[1] was born in 70 B.C. in Andes, a settlement of Cisalpine Gaul or, as we should call it, northern Italy, near Mantua. His parents were humble rustics, but gave their son the best education their means would allow. At the age of twelve he was sent to school in Cremona; at sixteen, having assumed the "toga virilis" (or garb of manhood), he went to Mediolanum (Milan). Here he remained one year. Thence in 53 B.C. he removed to Rome for instruction in rhetoric and philosophy. His tastes favored philosophy rather than rhetoric.

**The Bucolics or Eclogues.** — How long he stayed in Rome we do not know, but he must have made the acquaintance of some very influential men. In 41 B.C. we find him back in Cisalpine Gaul, living on his farm. From this he was ejected by one of the soldiers to whom land had been assigned by the victorious Triumvirs.[2] At

[1] **Publius** was his given or individual name, like John or James; **Vergilius** was the name of his wider family or clan (Latin, *gens*); **Maro** was the name of his immediate family or subdivision of the *gens*. The Anglicized form of his name is more commonly spelt **Virgil**; but **Vergil** is also used and is more strictly classical.

[2] See Roman History.

this time he began the writing of his earliest important poems, the *Bucolics* or *Eclogues*.[1] They are ten short pastoral poems, dealing with shepherd life or with passing events as viewed from the standpoint of a simple rustic. The *Eclogue* known as the first had for its theme his gratitude to Octavianus for the restitution of his farm from which a soldier had expelled him. Another deals with his friendship for Asinius Pollio, governor of the district, to whose influence he largely owed the protection accorded him in regard to his property. The *Eclogues* were written between 43 and 37 B.C.

**The Georgics.** — The scene of his life now shifted to Rome and Naples, where he made the acquaintance of Maecenas, afterwards the prime minister of Augustus. During this period he also travelled in southern Italy and probably in Greece. Maecenas took Vergil, along with other literary men of the time, under his protection, and Vergil became so intimate with him as to introduce the younger poet Horace to his notice. At the suggestion of Maecenas, Vergil wrote the *Georgics* (Greek, γεωργός, a husbandman), a *didactic poem* on the chief operations of farming. Book I deals with field culture or the growing of grain; Book II, with trees and vines; Book III, with cattle and horses; and Book IV, with bees. The object was not so much to give instruction as to ennoble or idealize agriculture as the favorite occupation of well-to-do Romans of his day when not engaged in war. Maecenas probably wished, by the help of Vergil, to turn cultured men's thoughts away from war and thus lay the foundation for the policy of peace which afterwards characterized the rule of Augustus. The

[1] Minor poems of an earlier date are attributed to him: namely, the *Morētum*; the *Cōpa*; the *Culex*; the *Ciris*. His authorship of these, however, is doubtful.

poem was completed and read to Augustus in 29 B.C., after the triumphant return of the emperor from the East.

NOTE. — To understand Vergil's life, the pupil should take his Roman History and study carefully the events connected with the death of Julius Caesar, the Second Triumvirate, the quarrel between Antony and Octavianus, and the magnificent rule of the latter as the Emperor Augustus.

**The Aeneid, 29–19 B.C.** — In 29 B.C., immediately after the assumption of the title of Augustus and all the imperial dignity it implied, Vergil was asked to undertake a great national *epic*. He chose as his theme the legendary connection between the ancestry of the Romans and Aeneas, one of the heroes of the Trojan War. The poem was called "Aeneis" or *The Aeneid*. The object was *political*. It sought: (1) to impress upon the Romans the grandeur of their ancestry as derived from the Trojan prince Aeneas, and through him from the gods (Aeneas was reputed to be the son of the goddess Venus); (2) to reconcile the Romans to the rule of Augustus as the lineal descendant of Aeneas and one who inherited his princely virtues.

**Vergil's Death.** — In 19 B.C., *i.e.* after ten years' labor, the *Aeneid* had been completed in the rough. Vergil intended to revise and polish it, but on returning from Greece, where he had met Augustus on his way home from the East, he was suddenly taken ill with fever and died at Brundusium. He was buried at Naples, and the following is said to have been the epitaph written by himself: —

"MANTVA ME GENVIT, CALABRI RAPVERE, TENET
NVNC PARTHENOPE: CECINI PASCVA
RVRA DVCES."

"Born at Mantua: died at Brundusium; buried at Naples; author of *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and the *Aeneid*."

**Publication of the Aeneid.** — There is a commonly accepted story that on his death Vergil bequeathed his writings to his friends, Varius and Tucca, with instructions that they should publish nothing that he had not declared ready for publication. In the case of *The Aeneid*, which Vergil had wished them to burn, they disregarded his behest and gave the poem to the world after making such corrections as were absolutely necessary. In thus acting as his editors, they complied with the request of Augustus.

**Personal Characteristics.** — Vergil is described as large-framed, of a dark complexion and awkward in manner and appearance. Still he is reputed to have been an excellent reader. In private intercourse he was regarded as one of the gentlest souls of that select coterie of literary friends that graced the court of Augustus and enjoyed the hospitality of Maecenas. His health was never good, a weakness of the throat and a proneness to headache being his constant afflictions.

**Literary Style.** — Vergil was *scrupulously painstaking* in composition. He devoted himself to but one work at a time, composed a limited number of verses each day, and laboriously revised everything he wrote. The *gentleness* and *tender refinement* of his disposition found expression in his writings. He produced *little that was stirring or impassioned, picturesqueness* in description and a sort of *dreamy, half-melancholy pathos* being his leading characteristics.

Even the young student will soon discover in Vergil's style certain *mannerisms: e.g.* a fondness of minutely elaborated *similes;* the use of *hendiadys*, a sort of redundancy by which "one idea is represented as two"; the use of the *plural* where one would expect the singular.

The student, as he translates, should study incidentally

the beauties of poetic expression found in Vergil. The story, of course, of the *Aeneid* appeals to the imagination. The melody and rhythm of the heroic verse constitute a charm to the musical ear, and attention to the verse structure ought to be no small part of the study of the text. Vergil's word pictures may also be made a profitable basis of study, as regards *vividness of detail* and *method.*

It should be remembered also by young students that they are reading one of the masterpieces of the world's literature, — a poem which became famous immediately after its publication, and retained that fame down through the ages, ranking with such immortal works as Homer's *Iliad,* Milton's *Paradise Lost,* and Dante's *Inferno.*

It is a *grand national epic.* It was studied as a textbook by Roman boys at school in Vergil's own times. In the Middle Ages Vergil's was a name to conjure with, and his writings were held in almost the same reverential awe as Holy Scripture.

## THE STORY OF THE AENEID

**The City of Troy.** — There was in ancient times a rich and powerful city called Ilium, or Troja (Troy), situated on a peninsula in the northwest of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont, or Dardanelles. Modern excavations have revealed the fact that on the same site more than one city of different dates have fallen to ruin and been buried by the drifting sands. To us the existence of Troy is *poetical,* not historical, though founded on historical fact. The Trojans were evidently of Greek origin, and were to that part of Asia Minor an imperial race. At the time of our romance, King Priam ruled, and the splendor of the city was far-famed.

**The Trojan War.** — According to Homer and other early Greek poets, there was a great war of ten years' duration between Greece and Asia, called the Trojan War, approximately dated 1090–1080 B.C. The beginnings of Greek history, as distinguished from legend or romance, are to be sought about 700 or 800 B.C. The following is the poetical version of the origin of the war. The Goddess of Strife or Discord had offered as a prize a golden apple, inscribed, "to the fairest," which was claimed by each of the three deities, Venus, Juno, and Minerva. Paris, a son of King Priam, on account of a prophecy at his birth, that he would be the ruin of his country, had been exposed upon Mt. Ida, near Troy, and had been brought up as a shepherd boy. He was tending his flocks one day, when along came the three goddesses, disputing as to their claims to the Apple of Discord. They agreed to make Paris, who had grown up a beautiful youth, the umpire. Bribed by Venus by the promise of the most beautiful woman in the world for wife, he awarded the prize to her, the Goddess of Love and Beauty, thus incurring for himself and his ill-fated city the undying displeasure of the slighted two. Minerva's bribe of wisdom and Juno's of wealth and power he had rejected.

Venus made good her promise in the mischievous style that might have been expected. Paris, now reinstated in his princely rights, was on a visit to the court of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Menelaus was absent from home. His queen, Helen, prompted by Venus, became enamoured of Paris, and accompanied him back to Troy. Helen had been the much-sought-after beauty of all Greece. Many princes had sued for her hand, and at her betrothal all had sworn to her father to protect the honor of the man to whom she should be given as wife. Menelaus

now reminded them of their oath. A mighty army and fleet were assembled from all Greece, under the command of Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus, and king of Argos and Mycenae. Troy was invested. Achilles, Ulysses, Diomede, the two Ajaxes, and many other valiant heroes brought each his quota of men. Ships were drawn up on shore and a camp was fortified. For ten years the siege lasted, and on the plain between the hillside and the sea many bloody battles were fought, in which, the poets say, the gods in form of men did combat on either side. Hector, Priam's son, and strongest champion of Troy, was slain by Achilles. Achilles in his turn was laid low by a shaft from the bow of Paris, which struck the hero in his only vulnerable spot, namely, the one where his mother, the sea-nymph Thetis, had grasped his heel when she dipped him, an infant, in the river Styx to insure his immortality. Achilles was succeeded by his son Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus.

But the hopes of the Greeks flagged. Finally, by a ruse, — the trick of the Wooden Horse, — the city was taken and burnt. King Priam was slain at his own family altar.

**Aeneas founds Rome.** — Aeneas, a prince of royal blood, collects a band of refugees and, with his aged father, Anchises, and young son, Ascanius, or Iulus, starts out in quest of a new home. He is the agent of Fate. The destinies and household gods of Troy have been intrusted to him by the shade of Hector. In twenty ships for seven years he wanders round the shores of the Mediterranean, blindly seeking some distant western land. Sicily is visited, and here Anchises dies. A storm drives the fleet on the shores of Carthage, then a newly building city on the coast of Africa. Dido, a Phoenician princess, has founded the city, which is destined to be the rival of

another city, Rome, as yet unbuilt. Aeneas, shipwrecked, strays into Carthage, meets the queen, and is received as a royal guest. Venus again plots mischief. Dido's heart — to protect Aeneas from ill usage in a barbarous land — is inflamed with love for Aeneas. Here the Aeneid begins.

**The Aeneid.** — **Book I** takes up the story with the wreck of Aeneas' fleet off Carthage. Aeneas is invited to linger in the city. A banquet is given in his honor. Aeneas at the close is asked to tell the story of the Fall of Troy and his subsequent wanderings.

**Books II and III are Aeneas' story, II** of the destruction of Troy, and **III** of his wanderings — the Latin Odyssey.

**Book IV** tells of the love of Dido, Aeneas' departure from Carthage, and the suicide of the queen.

**Book V** describes the return to Sicily and the anniversary games in memory of the death of Anchises.

**Book VI** recounts the arrival at the shores of Italy — the "promised land" — and the descent of Aeneas through the Cumaean Cave into the lower world and his interview with the shade of his dead father, Anchises.

**Books VII–XII** form the triumphant close. Aeneas lands on the shores of Latium, in the kingdom of Latinus. The king's daughter, Lavinia, is betrothed to Aeneas, but Turnus, a native prince, who is also a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, disputes the claim of Aeneas, and makes war upon the Trojans. After a long and bitter struggle, the latter are successful, and Aeneas slays his rival Turnus. Aeneas thus becomes a Latian prince, and the prophecy is fulfilled. The remnant of Troy has found a new home in the west.

Three hundred years later, 753 B.C., Romulus, a descendant of Aeneas, founds the city of Rome.

## Metre of the Aeneid

**1**. The difference between modern and classical verse should be understood. The former is based upon *accent*, the latter was based upon *time*, *quantity*, or the *length of syllables*. Of course in the case of long syllables accent played a subsidiary part even in classical verse.

**2**. Dividing a verse into feet or measures (the same as *bars* in music) is called *scanning*.

**3**. Vergil's metre, like that of Homer, is the **dactylic hexameter**, or six-foot measure, having the *dactyl* (— ∪ ∪) as its basis. In the first four feet *spondees* (— —) may be substituted for dactyls on the same principle as in music, . The fifth is almost invariably a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee or unfinished dactyl in the form of a *trochee* (— ∪).

Note. — In all classic verse the final syllable of a line or verse might be long or short at pleasure. The pause at the end of the verse admitted of a certain elasticity in the final quantity, or perhaps was treated as a *rest* in music.

## Scale

**4**. The following is the scale of the dactylic hexameter: —

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — |
| — — | — — | — — | — — | | — ∪ ∧ |

To get the cadence of this verse the student ought to read several lines of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, which is one of the few successful modern imitations.

**5**. A verse with a *spondee in the fifth place* is so rare as to be called a **spondaic verse**.

## Quantity

The *quantity* of a syllable (or the *time* taken in its pronunciation) depended (1) upon the actual quantity of the *vowel contained*, or (2) upon the *consonantal close* of the syllable. The following rules of quantity will be useful: —

**Rules for Long or Short Syllables.**

1. A syllable containing a naturally long vowel (see Grammar) is of course **long**.

2. A syllable in which a short vowel is followed by *two consonants* (*not a mute and liquid*, *e.g.* **pr, cl, tr**) is **long**. In applying this rule **h** does not count as a consonant.

The vowel is then sometimes said to be "long by position."

In this edition only the vowels naturally long are marked in the text. The student must cultivate the habit of distinguishing the syllables made long by "position," and should familiarize himself with the natural quantities of vowels so as to be able to scan independently.

3. A syllable in which a short vowel is followed by a *mute and liquid* may be **long or short**.

If the consonants belong to different words, the syllable will most probably be **long**.

4. A vowel followed by a vowel is usually **short**, — exceptions, Aenēās, ipsīus, ūnīus, etc.

## Elision

Final syllables are sometimes to be *slurred* or rapidly passed over. They are then said to be *elided* and do not count in the metre.

**Rule for Elision.**

A final vowel, or final syllable ending in **m**, is elided when the next word begins with (*a*) a vowel or (*b*) the letter **h**, *e.g.*: —

litora, | mŭlt(um) ĭll(e) | ĕt tĕr | ris jăc | tatus et | ălto

Aeole, | nămque ti | bi di | vŭm pater | ătqu(e) homi | nŭm rex

Tu mihi | quŏdcŭm | qu(e) hoc reg | ni, tu | sceptra Jov | ĕm que ^

In the above, study (*a*) the elisions; (*b*) the syllables "long by position."

NOTE. — In the scanning marked above, the "long" mark extending over a vowel and a consonant, with a "short" mark over the vowel, means that the vowel is naturally short but that the syllable is "long by position."

### Caesura

Theoretically the term "caesura" is applied to any "cutting" or break occurring when one word ends and another begins within the same foot, *e.g.* after *multum*, between *et* and *terris*, and after *jactatus* in the verse of Book I quoted above.

**The caesura**, or **caesural pause**, is a break somewhere about the middle of the line. This is a regular part of the rhythm and is only slightly variable. It is *usually in the third foot*; occasionally, in the fourth.

The following shows the caesura after *cano*: —

Arma vir | umque can | o, ‖ Tro | jae qui | primus ab | oris.

In the following line the caesura comes in the fourth foot, after *memora*: —

Musa, mi | hi caus | as memo | ra ‖ quo | numine | laeso.

## STORY OF BOOK I

### 1–11

The poet announces his theme, — the founding of Rome by the hero, Aeneas, and the obstacles encountered through the hatred of Juno.

### 12–33

The causes of Juno's hatred are set forth, — chiefly the judgment of Paris.

### 34–156

Juno, enraged at sight of the Trojan remnant nearing Italy, appeals for assistance to Aeolus, god of winds. At her bidding he raises a storm, which wrecks and scatters Aeneas' fleet. Neptune looks forth upon the deep and, resenting the interference of Aeolus, calms the waves at a word and saves seven of Aeneas' ships from imminent destruction.

### 157–222

The wearied Trojans land on African shores. Aeneas goes in quest of food for his followers and lays low seven mighty stags, — one for each ship. The Trojans regale themselves with wine and venison, and sadly talk of the wreck and their lost companions.

### 223–304

Jupiter, contemplating the affairs of men from heaven's height, is accosted by Venus, who bitterly complains of the ill fortunes of her favored race, the Trojans, contrary to promises made her. Jupiter kindly soothes her and predicts the glories of Rome and the advent of Caesar Augustus. Mercury is despatched to Carthage to soften the heart of Dido towards the strangers.

**305–417**

In the morning Aeneas sets forth with Achates to explore the coast. He is met by Venus, his mother, disguised as a huntress. Struck with wonder at her beauty, he inquires as to the locality and people, and is told that the place is Africa and the people are Phoenicians, lately settled there under their queen, Dido. The story of Dido's flight from Tyre is told in detail. Aeneas recounts his hardships and is consoled by the goddess, who expounds in his favor an omen of birds. Disappearing from view, she reveals her identity.

**418–493**

Encouraged, Aeneas pushes on and suddenly espies the newly building city, Carthage, from a hill-top. The Tyrians labor like bees in a hive to complete the city. The sight stirs the envy of Aeneas, as yet apparently far from *his* "promised land." Concealed in a supernatural mist through his mother's magic, he enters the city and views the wonders of Juno's temple. He is astonished to find portrayed on the walls the events of the Trojan War and his own heroic deeds.

**494–612**

Dido appears in state, and at the doors of the temple sits in judgment to interpret the laws for her people. At this juncture the lost companions of Aeneas push themselves to the front and beg for kindness from the queen. She consoles them. Suddenly the mist falls away and Aeneas and Achates are revealed to Dido and the shipwrecked companions. Aeneas pours forth his gratitude to Dido.

**613–694**

Dido declares her interest in Aeneas and the Trojans, and invites Aeneas to her royal mansion. Aeneas despatches Achates to bring the child Ascanius. Venus intercepts the child, carries him off asleep to Idalia, and substitutes her son Cupid, whom she prevails upon to personate Ascanius in order that he may inspire the heart of Dido with passion for Aeneas.

**695–756**

A banquet is spread for the Trojan guests. Carthaginian nobles do honor to Aeneas, while Dido fondles the false Ascanius, and unawares imbibes the subtle influence of the infant love god. Dido, with wine, pledges perpetual peace between her people and the Trojan wanderers. The company is entertained by the bard Iopas, and then Dido requests Aeneas to tell the tale of Troy's downfall.

## P. VERGILI MARONIS

# AENEIDOS

## LIBER I

### Invocation

Arma virumque canō, Trōjae quī prīmus ab ōrīs
Ītaliam fātō profugus Lāvīniaque vēnit
lītora, multum ille et terrīs jactātus et altō
vī superum saevae memorem Jūnōnis ob īram,
multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
īnferretque deōs Latiō, genus unde Latīnum
Albānīque patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
Mūsa, mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
īnsīgnem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs
impulerit. Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?

### Causes of Juno's anger

Urbs antīqua fuit (Tyriī tenuēre colōnī),
Carthāgō, Ītaliam contrā Tiberīnaque longē
ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī,
quam Jūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
posthabitā coluisse Samō; hīc illīus arma,
hīc currus fuit; hōc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
sī quā Fāta sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Prōgeniem sed enim Trōjānō ā sanguine dūcī
audierat, Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;
hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
ventūrum excidiō Libyae; sīc volvere Parcās.

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sāturnia bellī,
prīma quod ad Trōjam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs
(necdum etiam causae īrārum saevīque dolōrēs
exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum
jūdicium Paridis sprētaeque injūria fōrmae
et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs)
hīs accēnsa super jactātōs aequore tōtō
Trōas, rēliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillī,
arcēbat longē Latiō, multōsque per annōs
errābant āctī Fātīs maria omnia circum.
Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem.

**Sight of the Trojans rouses Juno**

Vix ē cōnspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,
cum Jūnō aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus
haec sēcum: 'Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam
nec posse Ītaliā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?
Quippe vetor Fātīs. Pallasne exūrere classem
Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit submergere pontō
ūnīus ob noxam et furiās Ājācis Oīleī?
Ipsa Jovis rapidum jaculāta ē nūbibus īgnem
disjēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs,
illum exspīrantem trānsfīxō pectore flammās
turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfīxit acūtō;
ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Jovisque
et soror et conjūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs
bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Jūnōnis adōrat
praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnit honōrem?'

**Juno seeks aid of Aeolus, god of the winds**

Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns
nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō
luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās
imperiō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.
Illī indīgnantēs māgnō cum murmure montis
circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce
scēptra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat īrās;
nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum
quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās.
Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs,
hōc metuēns, mōlemque et montēs īnsuper altōs
imposuit rēgemque dedit, quī foedere certō
et premere et laxās scīret dare jussus habēnās.
Ad quem tum Jūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:
'Aeole, namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
et mulcēre dedit fluctūs et tollere ventō,
gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor
Īlium in Ītaliam portāns victōsque Penātēs;
incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppēs
aut age dīversōs et disice corpora pontō.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae,
quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,
cōnubiō jungam stabilī propriamque dicābō,
omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs
exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.'
Aeolus haec contrā: 'Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs,
explōrāre labor; mihi jussa capessere fās est.
Tū mihi quodcumque hōc rēgnī, tū scēptra Jovemque
conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum
nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.'

**The storm**

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspide montem
impulit in latus, ac ventī velut agmine factō,
quā data porta, ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Incubuēre marī, tōtumque ā sēdibus īmīs
ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellīs
Āfricus et vāstōs volvunt ad lītora fluctūs;
īnsequitur clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.
Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque
Teucrōrum ex oculīs; pontō nox incubat ātra.
Intonuēre polī, et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr,
praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra;
ingemit et duplicēs tendēns ad sīdera palmās
tālia vōce refert: 'Ō terque quaterque beātī,
quīs ante ōra patrum Trōjae sub moenibus altīs
contigit oppetere! ō Danaum fortissime gentis
Tȳdīdē! mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs
nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā,
saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō jacet Hector, ubi ingēns
Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs
scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit?'
Tālia jactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella
vēlum adversa ferit fluctūsque ad sīdera tollit;
franguntur rēmī; tum prōra āvertit et undīs
dat latus; īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae mōns.
Hī summō in fluctū pendent, hīs unda dehīscēns
terram inter fluctūs aperit; furit aestus harēnīs.

### The wreck

Trēs Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet
(saxa vocant Italī mediīs quae in fluctibus Ārās,
dorsum immāne marī summō), trēs Eurus ab altō
in brevia et syrtēs urget (miserābile vīsū)
inlīditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae.
Ūnam, quae Lyciōs fīdumque vehēbat Orontēn,
ipsīus ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus
in puppim ferit; excutitur prōnusque magister

volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibīdem
torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore vortex;
appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vāstō,
arma virum tabulaeque et Trōïa gaza per undās.
Jam validam Īlioneī nāvem, jam fortis Achātae,
et quā vectus Abās, et quā grandaevus Alētēs,
vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs
accipiunt inimīcum imbrem rīmīsque fatīscunt.

**Neptune calms the storm**

Intereā māgnō miscērī murmure pontum
ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et īmīs
stāgna refūsa vadīs graviter commōtus et altō
prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.
Disjectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
fluctibus oppressōs Trōas caelīque ruīnā;
nec latuēre dolī frātrem Jūnōnis et īrae.
Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur:
'Tantane vōs generis tenuit fīdūcia vestrī?
Jam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī,
miscēre et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?
quōs ego—! sed mōtōs praestat compōnere fluctūs.
Post mihi nōn similī poenā commissa luētis.
Mātūrāte fugam rēgīque haec dīcite vestrō:
nōn illī imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem,
sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immānia saxa,
vestrās, Eure, domōs; illā sē jactet in aulā
Aeolus et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet.'
Sīc ait et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat
collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque redūcit.
Cymothoē simul et Trītōn adnīxus acūtō
dētrūdunt nāvēs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī
et vāstās aperit syrtēs et temperat aequor
atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

*Ac velutī māgnō in populō cum saepe coorta est*
*sēditiō saevitque animīs ignōbile vulgus,*
*jamque facēs et saxa volant — furor arma ministrat —,*
*tum pietāte gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem*
*cōnspexēre, silent arrēctīsque auribus adstant,*
*— ille regit dictīs animōs et pectora mulcet —*
*sīc cūnctus pelagī cecidit fragor, aequora postquam*
*prōspiciēns genitor caelōque invectus apertō*
*flectit equōs currūque volāns dat lōra secundō.*

**The Trojans land on the shore of Africa and solace themselves by food and rest**

Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima lītora, cursū
contendunt petere et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.
Est in sēcessū longō locus: īnsula portum
efficit objectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō
frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.
Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur
in caelum scopulī quōrum sub vertice lātē
aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs
dēsuper horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā.
Fronte sub adversā scopulīs pendentibus antrum,
intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,
nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvēs
ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.
Hūc septem Aenēās collēctīs nāvibus omnī
ex numerō subit, ac māgnō tellūris amōre
ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā
et sale tābentēs artūs in lītore pōnunt.
Ac prīmum silicī scintillam excūdit Achātēs
suscēpitque īgnem foliīs atque ārida circum
nūtrīmenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
expediunt, fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās

et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.
Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit et omnem
prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
jactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmēs,
aut Capyn aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.
Nāvem in cōnspectū nūllam, trēs lītore cervōs
prōspicit errantēs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
ā tergō, et longum per vallēs pāscitur agmen.
Cōnstitit hīc arcumque manū celerēsque sagittās
corripuit, fīdus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
ductōrēsque ipsōs prīmum capita alta ferentēs
cornibus arboreīs sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem
miscet agēns tēlīs nemora inter frondea turbam
nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit et sociōs partītur in omnēs.
Vīna bonus quae deinde cadīs onerārat Acestēs
lītore Trīnacriō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs
dīvidit et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:
'Ō sociī (neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum),
ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque fīnem.
Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantēs
accestis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa
expertī; revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem
mittite: forsan et haec ōlim meminisse juvābit.
Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum
tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi Fāta quiētās
ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōjae.
Dūrāte et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundīs.'
Tālia vōce refert cūrīsque ingentibus aeger
spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.
Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs;
tergora dēripiunt costīs et vīscera nūdant,
pars in frūsta secant veribusque trementia fīgunt,

lītore aëna locant aliī flammāsque ministrant.
Tum vīctū revocant vīrēs fūsīque per herbam
implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.
Postquam exēmpta famēs epulīs mēnsaeque remōtae,
āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requīrunt
spemque metumque inter dubiī, seu vīvere crēdant
sīve extrēma patī nec jam exaudīre vocātōs.
Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
fāta Lycī fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.

**Venus chides Jupiter for the ill fate of the Trojans**

Et jam fīnis erat, cum Juppiter aethere summō
dēspiciēns mare vēlivolum terrāsque jacentēs
lītoraque et lātōs populōs, sīc vertice caelī
cōnstitit et Libyae dēfīxit lūmina rēgnīs.
Atque illum tālēs jactantem pectore cūrās
trīstior et lacrimīs oculōs suffūsa nitentēs
adloquitur Venus: 'Ō quī rēs hominumque deumque
aeternīs regis imperiīs et fulmine terrēs,
quid meus Aenēās in tē committere tantum,
quid Trōes potuēre, quibus tot fūnera passīs
cūnctus ob Italiam terrārum clauditur orbis?
Certē hinc Rōmānōs ōlim volventibus annīs,
hinc fore ductōrēs, revocātō ā sanguine Teucrī,
quī mare, quī terrās omnī diciōne tenērent,
pollicitus—quae tē, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hōc equidem occāsum Trōjae trīstēsque ruīnās
sōlābar, fātīs contrāria fāta rependēns;
nunc eadem fortūna virōs tot cāsibus āctōs
īnsequitur. Quem dās fīnem, rēx māgne, labōrum?
Antēnor potuit mediīs ēlāpsus Achīvīs
Īllyricōs penetrāre sinūs atque intima tūtus
rēgna Liburnōrum et fontem superāre Timāvī,

unde per ōra novem vāstō cum murmure montis
it mare prōruptum et pelagō premit arva sonantī.
Hīc tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdēsque locāvit
Teucrōrum et gentī nōmen dedit armaque fīxit
Trōïa, nunc placidā compostus pāce quiēscit;
nōs, tua prōgeniēs, caelī quibus adnuis arcem,
nāvibus (īnfandum!) āmissīs ūnīus ob īram
prōdimur atque Italīs longē disjungimur ōrīs.
Hīc pietātis honōs? sīc nōs in scēptra repōnis?'

**Jupiter promises greatness for the Romans**

Ollī subrīdēns hominum sator atque deōrum
vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque serēnat,
ōscula lībāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fātur:
'Parce metū, Cytherēa; manent immōta tuōrum
fāta tibī; cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavīnī
moenia sublīmemque ferēs ad sīdera caelī
māgnanimum Aenēān; neque mē sententia vertit.
Hīc tibi (fābor enim, quandō haec tē cūra remordet
longius et volvēns Fātōrum arcāna movēbō)
bellum ingēns geret Italiā populōsque ferōcēs
contundet mōrēsque virīs et moenia pōnet,
tertia dum Latiō rēgnantem vīderit aestās
ternaque trānsierint Rutulīs hīberna subāctīs.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognōmen Iūlō
additur (Īlus erat, dum rēs stetit Īlia rēgnō),
trīgintā māgnōs volvendīs mēnsibus orbēs
imperiō explēbit rēgnumque ab sēde Lavīnī
trānsferet et longam multā vī mūniet Albam.
Hīc jam ter centum tōtōs rēgnābitur annōs
gente sub Hectoreā, dōnec rēgīna sacerdōs
Marte gravis geminam partū dabit Īlia prōlem.
Inde lupae fulvō nūtrīcis tegmine laetus
Rōmulus excipiet gentem et Māvortia condet

moenia Rōmānōsque suō dē nōmine dīcet.
Hīs ego nec mētās rērum nec tempora pōnō;
imperium sine fīne dedī. Quīn aspera Jūnō,
quae mare nunc terrāsque metū caelumque fatīgat,
cōnsilia in melius referet mēcumque fovēbit
Rōmānōs, rērum dominōs, gentemque togātam.
Sīc placitum. Veniet lūstrīs lābentibus aetās,
cum domus Assaracī Phthīam clārāsque Mycēnās
servitiō premet ac victīs dominābitur Argīs.
Nāscētur pulchrā Trōjānus orīgine Caesar,
imperium Ōceanō, fāmam quī terminet astrīs,
Jūlius, ā māgnō dēmissum nōmen Iūlō.
Hunc tū ōlim caelō spoliīs Orientis onustum
accipiēs sēcūra; vocābitur hīc quoque vōtīs.
Aspera tum positīs mītēscent saecula bellīs;
cāna Fidēs et Vesta, Remō cum frātre Quirīnus
jūra dabunt; dīrae ferrō et compāgibus artīs
claudentur bellī portae; Furor impius intus
saeva sedēns super arma et centum vinctus aēnīs
post tergum nōdīs fremet horridus ōre cruentō.'
Haec ait et Maiā genitum dēmittit ab altō,
ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthāginis arcēs
hospitiō Teucrīs, nē fātī nescia Dīdō
fīnibus arcēret. Volat ille per āëra māgnum
rēmigiō ālārum ac Libyae citus adstitit ōrīs,
et jam jussa facit, pōnuntque ferōcia Poenī
corda volente deō; in prīmīs rēgīna quiētum
accipit in Teucrōs animum mentemque benīgnam.

**Aeneas explores the coast, and meets his goddess mother, who directs him to Carthage**

At pius Aenēās per noctem plūrima volvēns,
ut prīmum lūx alma data est, exīre locōsque
explōrāre novōs, quās ventō accesserit ōrās,

quī teneant (nam inculta videt), hominēsne feraene,
quaerere cōnstituit sociīsque exācta referre.
Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs
occulit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē
bīna manū lātō crīspāns hastīlia ferrō.
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā
virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,
Spartānae vel quālis equōs Thrēissa fatīgat
Harpalycē volucremque fugā praevertitur Hebrum,
namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
vēnātrīx dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,
nūda genū nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentēs.
Ac prior 'Heus,' inquit, 'juvenēs, mōnstrāte, meārum
vīdistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum
succīnctam pharetrā et maculōsae tegmine lyncis
aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem.'
Sīc Venus, et Veneris contrā sīc fīlius ōrsus:
'Nūlla tuārum audīta mihī neque vīsa sorōrum,
ō — quam tē memorem, virgō? namque haud tibi vultus
mortālis, nec vōx hominem sonat; ō dea certē!
an Phoebī soror? an nymphārum sanguinis ūna?
Sīs fēlīx nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem
et, quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōrīs
jactēmur, doceās; ignārī hominumque locōrumque
errāmus ventō hūc vāstīs et fluctibus āctī;
multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā.'
Tum Venus: 'Haud equidem tālī mē dīgnor honōre;
virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharetram
purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre cothurnō.
Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem,
sed fīnēs Libycī, genus intrāctābile bellō.
Imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta
germānum fugiēns. Longa est injūria, longae

ambāgēs, sed summa sequar fastīgia rērum.
Huic conjūnx Sȳchaeus erat, dītissimus agrī
Phoenīcum et māgnō miserae dīlēctus amōre,
cui pater intāctam dederat prīmīsque jugārat
ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyrī germānus habēbat
Pygmaliōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnēs.
Quōs inter medius vēnit furor; ille Sychaeum
impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre
clam ferrō incautum superat sēcūrus amōrum
germānae factumque diū cēlāvit et aegram
multa malus simulāns vānā spē lūsit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō
conjugis ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīrīs;
crūdēlēs ārās trājectaque pectora ferrō
nūdāvit caecumque domūs scelus omne retēxit;
tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet
auxiliumque viae veterēs tellūre reclūdit
thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.
Hīs commōta fugam Dīdō sociōsque parābat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
aut metus ācer erat; nāvēs, quae forte parātae,
corripiunt onerantque aurō; portantur avārī
Pygmaliōnis opēs pelagō; dux fēmina factī.
Dēvēnēre locōs, ubi nunc ingentia cernēs
moenia surgentemque novae Carthāginis arcem,
mercātīque solum, factī dē nōmine Byrsam,
taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.
Sed vōs quī tandem quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs
quōve tenētis iter?' Quaerentī tālibus ille
suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:
'Ō dea, sī prīmā repetēns ab orīgine pergam
et vacet annālēs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,
ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.
Nōs Trōjā antīquā, sī vestrās forte per aurēs

1. Love for the unhappy woman would be the dative of agent.
2. w/respect to
3. adverbial force
4. of her love for both, etc.

augury ; avis (a bird) + garrio (chatter)



Trōjae nōmen iit, dīversa per aequora vectōs
forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōrīs.
Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātēs
classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus;
Ītaliam quaerō patriam et genus ab Jove summō.
Bis dēnīs Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus aequor,
mātre deā mōnstrante viam, data fāta secūtus;
vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt;
ipse ignōtus, egēns Libyae dēserta peragrō,
Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus.' Nec plūra querentem
passa Venus mediō sīc interfāta dolōre est:
'Quisquis es, haud, crēdō, invīsus caelestibus aurās
vītālēs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem;
perge modo atque hinc tē rēgīnae ad līmina perfer.
Namque tibī reducēs sociōs classemque relātam
nūntiō et in tūtum versīs Aquilōnibus āctam,
nī frūstrā augurium vānī docuēre parentēs.
Aspice bis sēnōs laetantēs agmine cycnōs,
aetheriā quōs lāpsa plagā Jovis āles apertō
turbābat caelō; nunc terrās ōrdine longō
aut capere aut captās jam dēspectāre videntur:
ut reducēs illī lūdunt strīdentibus ālīs
et coetū cīnxēre polum cantūsque dedēre,
haud aliter puppēsque tuae pūbēsque tuōrum
aut portum tenet aut plēnō subit ōstia vēlō.
Perge modo et, quā tē dūcit via, dīrige gressum.'
Dīxit et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,
ambrosiaeque comae dīvīnum vertice odōrem
spīrāvēre; pedēs vestis dēfluxit ad īmōs,
et vēra incessū patuit dea. Ille ubi mātrem
agnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus:
'Quid nātum totiēns, crūdēlis tū quoque, falsīs
lūdis imāginibus? cur dextrae jungere dextram
nōn datur ac vērās audīre et reddere vōcēs?'

Tālibus incūsat gressumque ad moenia tendit
At Venus obscūrō gradientēs āëre saepsit
et multō nebulae circum dea fūdit amictū,
cernere nē quis eōs neu quis contingere posset
mōlīrīve moram aut veniendī poscere causās.
Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abit sēdēsque revīsit
laeta suās, ubi templum illī centumque Sabaeō
tūre calent ārae sertīsque recentibus hālant.

**From a hill Aeneas beholds Carthage**

Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat.
Jamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī
imminet adversāsque aspectat dēsuper arcēs.
Mīrātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,
mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.
Īnstant ārdentēs Tyriī, pars dūcere mūrōs
mōlīrīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō;
jūra magistrātūsque legunt sānctumque senātum:
hīc portūs aliī effodiunt, hīc alta theātrī
fundāmenta locant aliī immānēsque columnās
rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs:
*quālis apēs aestāte novā per flōrea rūra*
*exercet sub sōle labor, cum gentis adultōs*
*ēdūcunt fētūs, aut cum līquentia mella*
*stīpant et dulcī distendunt nectare cellās*
*aut onera accipiunt venientum aut agmine factō*
*ignāvum fūcōs pecus ā praesaepibus arcent;*
*fervet opus, redolentque thymō frāgrantia mella.*
'Ō fortūnātī, quōrum jam moenia surgunt!'
Aenēās ait et fastīgia suspicit urbis.

**Aeneas enters the city and views the wonders of the temple of Juno**

Īnfert sē saeptus nebulā (mīrābile dictū)
per mediōs miscetque virīs neque cernitur ūllī.
  Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrae,
quō prīmum jactātī undīs et turbine Poenī
effōdēre locō sīgnum, quod rēgia Jūnō
mōnstrārat, caput ācris equī; sīc nam fore bellō
ēgregiam et facilem vīctū per saecula gentem.
Hīc templum Jūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō
condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,
aerea cuī gradibus surgēbant līmina nexaeque
aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.
Hōc prīmum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem
lēniit, hīc prīmum Aenēās spērāre salūtem
ausus et adflīctīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.
Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō
rēgīnam opperiēns, dum, quae fortūna sit urbī,
artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque labōrem
mīrātur, videt Īliacās ex ōrdine pugnās
bellaque jam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,
Atrīdās Priamumque et saevum ambōbus Achillem.
Cōnstitit et lacrimāns 'Quis jam locus,' inquit, 'Achātē,
quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris?
En Priamus! sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī,
sunt lacrimae rērum et mentem mortālia tangunt.
Solve metūs; feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salūtem.'
Sīc ait atque animum pictūrā pāscit inānī
multa gemēns largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum.
Namque vidēbat, utī bellantēs Pergama circum
hāc fugerent Grāī, premeret Trōjāna juventūs,
hāc Phryges, īnstāret currū cristātus Achillēs.
Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveīs tentōria vēlīs

agnōscit lacrimāns, prīmō quae prōdita somnō
Tȳdīdēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus,
ārdentēsque āvertit equōs in castra, priusquam
pābula gustāssent Trōjae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,
īnfēlīx puer atque impār congressus Achillī,
fertur equīs currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,
lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque trahuntur
per terram, et versā pulvis īnscrībitur hastā.
Intereā ad templum nōn aequae Palladis ībant
crīnibus Īliades passīs peplumque ferēbant
suppliciter trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;
dīva solō fīxōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.
Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs
exanimumque aurō corpus vēndēbat Achillēs.
Tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab īmō,
ut spolia, ut currūs utque ipsum corpus amīcī
tendentemque manūs Priamum cōnspexit inermēs.
Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum agnōvit Achīvīs
Ēōāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.
Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātīs agmina peltīs
Penthesilēa furēns mediīsque in mīlibus ārdet,
aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae,
bellātrīx, audetque virīs concurrere virgō.

**Queen Dido appears on the scene**

Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,
dum stupet obtūtūque haeret dēfīxus in ūnō,
rēgīna ad templum, fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō,
incessit, māgnā juvenum stīpante catervā.
Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per juga Cynthī
exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae
hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades, — illa pharetram
fert umerō gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnēs;

Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus, —
tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat
per mediōs īnstāns operī rēgnīsque futūrīs.
Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,
saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.
Jūra dabat lēgēsque virīs operumque labōrem
partibus aequābat jūstīs aut sorte trahēbat,
cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere māgnō
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō
dispulerat penitusque aliās āvexerat ōrās.

# AENEID, I

## NOTES

1. **Arma virumque cano**: this is the traditional and generally accepted opening of the *Aeneid*. The grammarian Servius (400 A.D.) quotes the following four lines, which he had heard had been written by Vergil and struck out by his executors:—

> **Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena**
> **Carmen, et egressus silvis vicina coegi**
> **Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,**
> **Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.**

"I am he who once rehearsed his song on the slender shepherd's pipe [*i.e.* wrote the pastoral poems, the *Eclogues*] and, having left the woods, compelled the neighbouring fields to yield to the most greedy peasant [*i.e.* wrote the *Georgics*, on husbandry], a work most pleasing to farmers: but now dread arms of Mars and the man I sing, who."

2. **fato**: abl. of means to the verbal force in *profugus*; "driven a fugitive by fate." —— **Lāvīniaque**: the *ia* pronounced as one syllable to make the dactyl *-vīniaquĕ*. Note the poetical omission of *ad* before *Italiam*.

3. **et terris et alto**, "by both land and sea"; abl. of *locality* or, possibly, *way by which*.

5. **dum conderet**: subjunc. denotes the result aimed at as a possibility; "until he *could* found."

6. **Latio**: poetical dat. for *in Latium*.

7. **Albani patres**: this refers to Alba, the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius and occupied by the 'fathers,' or ancestors, of the Romans for 300 years before Rome was founded by Romulus in 753. The Roman senators descended from these ancestors were called '*patres.*'

9. **regina deum**: *deum* gen. pl. Juno is meant. —— **volvere**, "endure," literally "roll," as it were a huge stone.

**10. pietate**: abl. of *cause* modifying *insignem*; "distinguished for piety." *Pietas* here means filial love as well as reverence for the gods.

**11. impulerit**: subjunc. of an *indirect question*. —— **tantaene**: supply *sunt*. —— **animis**: probably abl. without prep. *in*; possibly dat. of *possession*.

**12. tenuēre** = *tenuērunt*.

**14. dives opum**, "rich in resources." Adjectives of *fulness* govern the gen. —— **studiis**: abl. of *specification* or the *sphere in which*.

**15. fertur**: in poetry used for *dicitur*. —— **unam** emphasizes the comparative *magis*; translate "far beyond all others."

**16. posthabitā Samo**: abl. abs.; Samos (fem.), an island of the eastern Mediterranean. —— **illius**: note the poetical shortening of the *i* and the non-elision in *Samo* owing to caesura.

**17. hoc regnum esse**: acc. with inf. phrase, obj. of *tenditque fovetque*; "that this should be a sovereign city for the nations, if by any means the Fates should allow it, even then the goddess was promoting and cherishing."

**19. sed enim**: something is to be supplied; "but (she feared) for." —— **duci**, pres. pass. inf. "was being extracted."

**20. quae verteret**: relative with subjunc. of *purpose* or *tendency*, "which was to."

**21. latē regem**, "widely ruling": *latē*, adv to verbal force implied in noun *regem*. —— **bello**: abl. of *specification*.

**22. excidio Libyae**: double dat. (*purpose* and *interest*); l . "for destruction to Africa"; say "to the destruction of." — **volvere**. Note the idea of the slow and difficult moving of ever s, and compare line 9. —— **Parcae**, the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, — "the Sisters Three," who spin out the lives of men.

**23. Saturnia**, Juno, daughter of Saturn.

**24. prima quod gesserat**, "which she had been the foremost to wage." —— **Argi**, the Greeks.

**27. judicium Paridis**: see Introduction, The Trojan War. —— **injuria**, "the wrong done in rejecting her beauty." —— **spretae**: see *sperno*.

**28. genus invisum**, "the hated lineage," *i.e.* their descent from her rival in the affections of Jupiter, namely, Electra. —— **rapti**, "the honours bestowed on the stolen Ganymede," a Trojan prince carried off from Mt. Ida by Jove's messenger, an eagle, and installed

as cup-bearer to the gods in Olympus, to the exclusion of Juno's daughter Hebe.

**29.** **super**: adv., "in addition."

**30.** **reliquias**: not "the remains of the Greeks," but "all that were left *by* the Greeks and merciless Achilles." —— **Danaum**: a *subjective gen.*

**35.** **aere**, "with the brazen prow."

**37.** **haec secum**: supply *collocuta est*, "communed with herself." —— **Mēne desistere**: exclamatory inf. phrase, "Am I to desist?" implying astonishment.

**40.** **Argivum** = *Argivorum*. —— **ponto**: abl.

**41.** **unius**: note the short vowel. —— **et** connects the parts of a *hendiadys*, a figure of speech common in Vergil, by which *one idea is represented as two*. *Et* practically amounts to "in other words," — "the guilt of one, or, in other words," the madness of Ajax. —— **Ajacis Oilei**, Ajax, the son of Oïleus. There were two Ajaxes: the greater, Telamonian Ajax, son of Telamon, ranked with Achilles, Ulysses, and Diomede as a hero at Troy. It was he who, when defeated in the contest for the arms of the dead Achilles, went mad and slaughtered a flock of sheep, thinking they were Greeks. The less, Oïlean Ajax, was wrecked on his voyage home from Troy in punishment for violating Cassandra in Minerva's temple when Troy was sacked.

**46.** **incedo**, "walk the heavens," implying stateliness.

**49.** **adorat praeterea**, "does any one any longer adore?" Probably a vivid way of putting "will any one."

**50.** **flammato corde**: abl. of *manner*.

**52.** **vasto antro**: abl. of *locality* without the prep.

**54.** **vinclis et carcere**: *hendiadys* (see 41) for "chains of a prison house."

**55.** **celsā arce**: note the absence of prep. *in*.

**58.** **ni faciat**, "unless he were to do so," a vague future condition; the protasis to apodosis *ferant verrantque*, "would carry and sweep."

**59.** **rapidi**: an appositive adj. to be turned by an adv.

**61.** **hoc metuens**, "fearing this," what was specified in lines 58 and 59. —— **molem et montes altos**, "mass of lofty mountains," *hendiadys*; *et* = "that is to say."

**62.** **qui sciret**, "who would know," relative with subjunc. of the tendency or result to be expected, nowadays technically

called the 'relative of characteristic,' *i.e.* "such a one as to know."

**63. jussus**, "when ordered," perf. part. mod. *qui*.

**64. his vocibus**: note the poetic diction for "these words."

**65. divum** = *divorum*.

**66. mulcēre tollere**: objects of *dedit*, "the right to soothe the waves and raise them by the wind." The word *vento* belongs to both verbs, because the poets attributed the calming as well as the stirring of the waves to the wind.

**68. Ilium victosque Penates**: *hendiadys* for "the conquered household gods of Troy." Book II represents Hector's shade as placing the gods of Troy in the hands of Aeneas on the night of the destruction of the city.

**69. ventis**: dat., = *in ventos*, "strike force into the winds." —— **submersas obrue**, a common condensed construction in Latin, both prose and poetry, "sink and overwhelm their hulls." —— **puppes**: lit. "sterns," a poetical device of diction, the part for the whole, called *synecdoche*.

**70. age**, "drive." —— **disice**: imperative of *disicio* = *disjicio*. —— **ponto**, "over the sea," a vague abl. of *locality*.

**71. mihi**: dat. of *possession*, "I have." —— **praestanti corpore**: abl. of *description* modifying *nymphae*.

**72. formā**: abl. of *specification*.

**73. conubio**: abl. of *manner*. Note the difference between *dĭco, are*, "appoint," and *dīco, ere*, "say."

**74. meritis pro talibus** = *pro talibus meritis*.

**75. pulchrā prole**: abl. of means modifying *faciat*. Translate "make thee father to a beautiful offspring."

**76. haec contra**: sc. *dixit*. —— **quid optes**: subjunc. of a dependent question, "Thine the task to inquire what thou wishest."

**77. capessere**: intensive verb from *capio*; "eagerly seize upon," or "obey."

**78. quodcumque regni**: a case of the *partitive gen.*, "whatever (of) sovereignty." —— **hoc**: sc. *est*, "this is," *i.e.* "I have here." —— **sceptra Jovemque**, "my sceptre and the authority (or favor), of Jove." The Greek idea in Homer, here imitated by Vergil, was that kingly power came from Jupiter, as king of kings. Earthly kings were but the viceroys of the great overlord, holding office at his pleasure, — an ancient application of our Stuartian doctrine of the "Divine Right."

**79. concilias** has a double meaning (*zeugma*) here: with *quodcumque regni* and *sceptra* it means "gainest" or "givest"; with *Jovem* it means "dost win over," "conciliate," or "make a friend of."

**80. potentem**: adj. governing the gen. (as adjectives of *fulness*, *desire*, and *control* regularly do); "powerful over," freely rendered, "ruler of."

**81. conversa cuspide**: some take this "with spear point turned towards it"; others take it "with spear reversed," *i.e.* with the butt end.

**82. montem impulit in latus**: the difficulty of translation lies in the *in latus*, lit. "into the side." In prose one would expect *cuspidem conversam montis in latus, impulit*, "drove the spear into the side of the mountain," and that is the best translation here, though not literal. The literal rendering would be more like "struck the mountain in the direction of the side."

**83. quā**: adv., "by what way," "where." —— **data**: supply *est*: "the winds, as it were, forming column, rush forth where the opening was given." —— **turbine**: abl. of *manner*.

**84. Incubuēre** = *incubuērunt*. —— **mari**: dat. Compounds like this regularly take a dative even in prose.

**87. clamorque**: *-que* here repeated = *et* . . . *et*, "both . . . and." —— **virum** = *virorum*. —— **rudentum**: contracted form for the normal *rudentium*.

**89. ponto incubat**: see note on 84.

**90. Intonuēre** = *intonuērunt*.

**91. viris**: ind. obj. of *intentant*.

**92. solvuntur frigore**, "are relaxed with chilly fear."

**93. duplices palmas**, "clasped hands"; *duplex* from *duo* and *plico*, fold, twine. On what poetic principle is *palmas* used for *manūs* here? See note on 69.

**94. voce refert**: poetic for *dicit*. —— **terque quaterque**: see note on 87.

**95. quīs**: a rare equivalent for *quibus*; indirect obj. of *contigit* (contingo); "whose good fortune it was."

**96. oppetere**: sc. *mortem*, "encounter death," "face death."

**97. fortissimĕ Tȳdīdē**: the long *e* in *Tydide* is to be accounted for by the fact that it is a Greek form of the vocative from Tȳdīdēs, a noun of the Greek first declension. —— **mēne non potuisse**: see note on 37: "(To think that) I should not have been able," "The very idea of my not having been able."

**98**. Distinguish *anima*, breath, life or soul, from *animus*, mind or feeling.

**99**. **jacet**, "lies low" (distinguish *jaceo* from *jacio*). —— **telo**: abl. of *means* or *cause* mod. jacet. —— **Aeacidae**: Latin gen. of the Grk. nom. *Aeacidēs*. "Son of Aeacus," *i.e.* Achilles, who was really grandson of Aeacus, king of Aegina. Achilles' father was Peleus. Words like this, ending in *-ades* or *-ides*, denote *descent* and are called *patronymics* (pater, father, and onyma, name). Look up these Grecian heroes in the list of proper names.

**100**. **ubi tot**, etc., "where Simois rolls, snatched beneath its waves, so many shields and helmets and stout bodies of men." —— **fortia corpora**: a case of *transferred epithet* (*hypallagē*) for *virorum fortium corpora*.

**102**. **jactanti**: dat. mod. *ei* understood, a dat. of *interest*; lit. "to him uttering such things." Translate, "as he uttered." —— **Aquilone**: abl. of *manner* to *stridens*; "a squall howling from the North," of course lit., "howling with the North Wind."

**103**. **ferit**: from *ferio ire*, strike. —— **adversa**: adj. mod. *procella*; "strike full upon the sail."

**104**. **avertit**: strangely intrans.

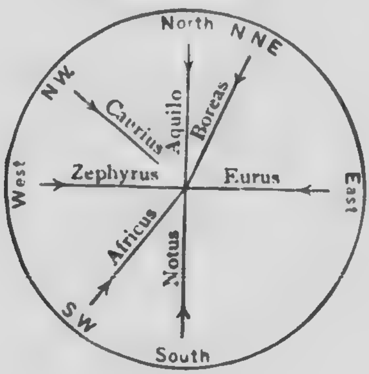
**105**. **dat latus**, "presents a broadside to the waves." —— **cumulo**: abl. of manner, "in a heap."

**106**. **Hi . . . his**: note the contrast, "*Some* hang upon the crest of a wave, for *others* the flood yawning lays bare the earth between the billows."

**108**. **Tres abreptas**, sc. *naves*.

The following diagram will help the pupil to remember the direction of the winds: —

THE WINDS



**109. saxa . . . quae**: arrange this line: *quae saxa mediis in fluctibus Itali vocant Aras*, "which rocks (situated) in the midst of the sea the Italians call the Altars, a huge reef at the surface." —— **dorsum**: in apposition.

**111. in brevia et syrtes**: a *hendiadys* for "into th shallow quicksands."

**112. vadis**: dat. = *in vada*, "upon the shoals."

**113. Orontēn**: Grk. acc. of *Orontēs*.

**114. Ipsius**: note the short *i*.

**115. ferit**: see note on 103. **excutitur** . . . , "the captain is jarred overboard and thrown headlong." —— **pronus** means "face downwards," but the multiplicity of details would give the Eng. translation a rather ludicrous effect.

**118. apparent**, "(The men) appear swimming here and there amidst the wide flood," or "scattered swimmers appear," etc.

**119. virum = virorum**; **tabulae**, "planks"; *arma*, *tabulae*, and *gaza* are subjects of *apparent*.

**121. quā vectus** (*est*), "(the one) in which Abas sailed (lit. was carried)." —— **quā grandaevus**, sc. *vectus est*.

**122. hiems**, "storm." What is the prose word?

**123. accipiunt** . . . , "admit the deadly deluge and gape with chinks." Note the alliteration in *inimicum imbrem* and try to imitate it.

**126. stagna**, "the tranquil depths" (compare our word *stagnant*, "standing still," *sto*, *stare*). —— **alto**, "from the deep," abl. of *source*.

**129. Troās**: Grk. acc. plur., 3d decl.

**130. latuēre** = *latuērunt*, "Nor did the angry wiles of Juno escape the ken of her brother." What figure may we assert of *doli et irae?*

**131. vocat dehinc**: note the contraction of *dehinc* to suit the metre, pronounced "*dyinc*."

**132. generis tenuit fiducia**, "Did such confidence in your race possess ye?" —— **generis**: objective gen.

**133. meo sine numine**, "without regard to my prerogative"; *numen* is the "nod" or "will" of a deity.

**135. quos ego —**: a case of dramatic self-interruption called *aposiopesis*. He was about to say "Whom I shall punish," but the omission is more impressive than the full threat would have been.

**136. non simili**: be sure to couple the *non* with *simili*: "Ye shall atone with no like penalty."

**138. illi**: dat. ind. obj. of *datum*. —— **tridentem**: note that this is acc. with inf., *datum* (*esse*) depending upon *dicite*.

**139. Tenet**: indic., "he holds," but **jactet** in next line is subjunc., "let him vaunt"; also **regnet**.

**141. clauso** is the important word really conveying the command: "let him reign in the prison of the winds, but *keep it shut*."

**142. dicto citius**, "quicker than the word."

**144. adnixus**, "lending his weight."

**145. scopulō**: abl. of *separation*. —— **ipse**, Neptune.

**146. vastas aperit syrtes**, "lays bare the wide sands" because the waves have subsided from the shore.

**148. ac veluti . . .** : this is italicized in the text to draw attention to the *simile* as one of Vergil's mannerisms or favorite devices. Study the details of the simile and note their effectiveness.

**151. si virum quem**: *quem*, indef. adj., "if any man."

**156. curru** = *currui*, dat., an occasional form. —— **secundo**, "speeding," *i.e.* moving as easily and swiftly as a ship before a "following" (*sequor*) wind.

**157. Aenĕadae**: note the short *e* as compared with *Aenēas*. —— **cursu**: abl. of *manner*, "at full speed."

**158. Libyae**: poetical for *Africae*. —— **vertuntur** = *se vertunt*, passive used like the Greek middle voice.

**160. objectu laterum**, "by the obstacle of its sides." —— **quibus**: abl. of *means*, "on which breaks every wave, etc."

**162. Hinc atque hinc**, "on either hand." —— **sinūs reductos**, "receding inlets."

**164. aequora tuta silent**. "seas lie in silent safety." —— **scaena**, "background," originally the wall behind the stage of a theatre. —— **silvis coruscis**: abl. of *description* mod. *scaena*, "of waving (or fluttering) woods"; *coruscus* refers to the *flashing* and *twinkling* of the bright side of the leaves as they shake in the sunlight.

**165. horrenti umbrā**, "with awe-inspiring shade"; *horreo* has various meanings: "bristle"; "tremble" or "shudder"; "present a terrible appearance."

**166. fronte sub adversā**, "below the cliff that fronts (one entering the harbor)." —— **scopulis pendentibus**: abl. of *description*.

**167. aquae dulces**, "fresh water-springs." —— **vivo saxo**: abl.

of *description*, "in native rock"; *vivus*, "alive," that is, in their natural condition.

**168. non vincula ulla,** "no cables (are needed to) hold."

**169. unco morsu,** "by its hooked flange"; *morsus*, "bite," the sharp fluke which grips the bottom.

**171. magno telluris amore,** "with great longing for the land.

**173. sale tabentes artūs,** "their brine-dripping limbs."

**174. silici**: probably an abl., "from flint."

**175. suscepit** . . . , "caught the spark in leaves, placed dry fuel about and hastened (or fanned) the blaze in tinder."

**177. Cererem**: here Ceres, the goddess of grain and agriculture, is put for grain itself by a common poetical substitution. —— **undis**: abl. of *means* mod. *corruptam*. —— **Cerealia arma,** "food utensils," such as grinding stones, baking dishes, etc.

**178. fessi rerum,** "tired of life," *i.e.* hopeless and heart-sick and preparing food only in mechanical obedience to nature; *rerum*, an objective gen.

**179. et torrēre . . . et frangere,** "both to roast and to grind," an instance of *hysteron proteron*, a rhetorical placing of the 'cart before the horse.' —— **receptas**, "rescued."

**181. pelago**: abl. of *place*. —— **quem**: indef. adj., "any." —— **Anthea**, Greek acc. sing. of *Antheus*.

**182. videat**: vague future condition, "he scans the prospect (to see) if he should espy."

**184. litore**: note Vergil's persistent use of the bare abl. to denote *location in space*.

**189. capita** . . . , "bearing their heads on high with branching antlers." —— **cornibus**: abl. of *description* mod. *capita*. Note the personification in *ductores* and *vulgus*.

**191. miscet agens,** "drives in confusion."

**193. priusquam fundat, aequet**: the subjunctive denoting the intention in his mind. —— **fundat**, "stretches."

**195. deinde** should be placed first in sense. —— **onerārat** = *oneraverat*, a contraction.

**196. litore Trinacrio**: they had been visiting the hero Acestes in Sicily (Trinacria) and had just left there, steering for western Italy, when the storm overtook them. Aeneas' father had died there.

**197. dictis,** "with his words."

**198. neque enim**: take *neque* simply as *non*. —— **malorum**: what

adjectives govern the gen.? Quote all the examples to be found so far in this selection.

**199.** **o passi**, "O ye who have suffered." —— **his** (*malis*), "to these (evils) also."

**200.** **Scyllaeam rabiem**: lit. "Scyllaean rage," *i.e.* "rage of Scylla," or "Scylla's rage." Scylla was a fabulous monster supposed to dwell in a hollow rock on one side of the Fretum Siculum, or Straits of Messina, between Sicily and Italy. Sailors, on passing too near to her, were believed to be snatched up and devoured. On the other hand, if in trying to avoid her, they kept too far to the other side, they were sure to be engulfed in the whirlpool Charybdis. Hence, a well-known proverb of ancient times, "by avoiding Scylla fall into Charybdis." —— **penitus**, "deep within," "to their very depths," evidently refers to the cave in which the monster was thought to dwell.

**201.** **accestis**: contraction for *accessistis*. —— **vos et**: note the impressive repetition. Supply *estis* with *experti*. Cyclops was a name given to a race of one-eyed giants believed to inhabit an island near Sicily. Read the story of Ulysses' wanderings in this connection. See the story of Homer's *Odyssey*.

**202.** **animos**, "courage."

**203.** **mittite**, "dismiss," "away with." —— **et haec**, "these things also." What rule of syntax is here departed from?

**204.** **discrimina rerum**, "perils of fortune."

**206.** **fas**: supply *est*, "it is Heaven's will that the realms of Troy should rise again."

**207.** **rebus secundis**: dat., "for prosperity."

**208.** **voce refert**, "utters." —— **curisque** . . . , "though sick at heart with mighty cares, he feigns hope in his countenance, and buries deep in his heart his sorrow."

**210.** **praedae**: dat., "for the plunder," namely, the venison. Note the *hendiadys* in this line.

**212.** **pars secant**: *pars = alii*, correlative to *alii* in the next line, "some . . . others." Note the *sense construction*, singular subject with plural verb.

**215.** **veteris bacchi**, "(filled) with old wine." Note the fact that verbs of fulness may govern the same case as adjectives of fulness.

**216.** **epulis**: abl. of *means* to *exempta*.

**218.** **spemque metumque inter**: take *inter* before *spem*; *-que*

. . . *-que*, "**both . . . and.**" —— **credant**: deliberative subjunc., "whether they are to believe"; *eos* must be supplied as the subject of *vivere*.

**219**. **nec jam**, "and no longer." —— **vocatos** agrees with *eos* understood as the subject of *exaudire*.

**221**. **secum**, "to himself," *i.e.* "secretly in his own mind." Note the transitive force of *gemit*.

**223**. **finis**: the end of their talk.

**226**. **regnis**: abl. of *location*.

**228**. **tristior**, "sadder (than her wont)." —— **oculos**: acc. of *specification*, "as to her shining eyes." The prose construction would be the abl. abs., *oculis suffusis*, "her eyes being suffused," "with her eyes suffused."

**232**. **quibus passis**, "to whom after suffering." —— **potuēre** = *potuērunt*.

**234**. **olim**: mod. *fore*, "would some time be"; **fore** = *futuros esse*; —— **annis**: abl. abs.

**236**. **qui tenērent**: rel. of *characteristic* with the subjunc. denoting purpose, "leaders to hold the sea."

**237**. **pollicitus**: supply *es*, unless we are to take it as an *anacoluthon* (broken or disjointed construction), *i.e. pollicitus* instead of *pollicitum* agreeing with *te*.

**238**. **Hoc**: abl. of *means*, "by this."

**239**. **solabar**: governs *occasum* as object, "I was consoling myself for the downfall." —— **fatis**: abl. of *means*, "balancing fates by fates."

**243**. **Illyricos sinūs**: Illyricum was a country at the head of the Adriatic.

**244**. **fontem Timavi**, "spring of Timavus." This was a very short river, so that the spring, or combination of springs, was very near the outlet to the sea and could naturally be taken for the river itself. The picture here seems to be that the sea 'backed up' at high tide and covered the meadows, so that the flood became merged with the fountain heads consisting of seven springs (or *ora*), and then, on subsiding, the sea seemed to rush out of these seven 'mouths,' not mouths of a river in the ordinary sense. The backing up of the sea gave the impression that the seven 'mouths,' or sources, were emptying their contents to overspread (premit) the fields.

**247**. **tamen** aptly marks the difficulty supposed to be overcome

in passing the turbulent estuary; "in spite of this." Patavium was the same as the modern Padua.

**248. arma fixit**, "hung up his arms," dedicating them in token that his warfare was over.

**250. nos**: note the emphatic contrast. Venus identifies herself with the Trojans. She is the daughter of Jupiter. The Trojans are his offspring through Electra. Moreover, is not Aeneas, the Trojan leader, the son of Venus?

**251. unius**, Juno.

**253. in scēptra reponis**, "restore us to our sovereignty?"

**254. Olli**: poetical and archaic for *illi*, dat., "upon her." —— **subridens**, "gently smiling"; *sub* has the force of "quietly" or "gently" here.

**256. ōscula libavit**: *lībo*, "take a little," "taste," "pour a libation"; here "gently touch"; *ōsculum*, diminutive from *ōs* (mouth), "kiss"; translate, "lightly touched the lips of his daughter," or "gently kissed his daughter."

**257. metu**. = *metui*, dat. —— **Cythērēa**: adj. referring to Venus, who sprang from the sea-foam near the island of Cythēra, south of Greece. Note the difference in quantity between the *e*'s.

**258. tibi**: ethical dat., *i.e.* a vague dat. of interest.

**261. tibi**: a more pronounced ethical dat., "Look you."

**262. longius volvens**, "unrolling farther," the records of Fate being treated as a scroll. —— **movebo**, "shall bring to light."

**264. mores** = *leges*, "laws" or "customs." —— **moenia**: practically "cities."

**265. dum**, "until." —— **viderit**, fut. perf.

**266. Rutulis subactis**: abl. abs., "from the subjugation of the Rutulians."

**267. Iulo**: note the dat. attracted into agreement with *cui* instead of being in apposition to *cognomen*. This mythical derivation of the name *Julius* was a poetic device to please the house of Caesar Augustus.

**269. magnos orbes**, "great (yearly) revolutions." —— **volvendis**: archaic use of the gerundive form with the value of a present participle = *volventibus*, abl. abs. construction.

**272. regnabitur**: impersonal passive, "sway shall be held."

**273. gente Hectoreā**, "Trojan race," because Hector was a representative Trojan hero. —— **regina sacerdos**, "royal priestess"; she was a descendant of the princely house of Aeneas.

**274.** **Marte** : abl. of *means* or *cause* modifying *gravis*, "pregnant by Mars." —— **partu** : abl. of *manner*. —— **geminam prolem**, Romulus and Remus.

**275.** **nutrīcis**, "his foster mother"; read the story of Romulus and Remus.

**276.** **excipiet**, "take over," "succeed to." —— **Mavortia moenia**, "a city of Mars," hence "warlike."

**277.** **de**, "from."

**279.** **Quīn**, "nay, more," denoting something contrary to expectation. Study this use of *quin* with the indic. in a principal clause as compared with its well-known use with the subjunc. implying *prevention*, *doubt*, etc.

**281.** **in melius**, "for the better."

**282.** **rerum dominos**, "masters of the world." —— **togatam**, "peace loving," rather contradictory to *Mavortia*, but intended as a compliment to Augustus for establishing Roman prosperity on the firm basis of peace. The word *togatam* also reminds us of the strong Roman citizenship that gave the modern world its code of civil law and respect for law's authority.

**283.** **lustris labentibus** : abl. abs., "as the *lustra* glide by." The *lustrum* was the "period of purification" (5 years) during which the censors held office.

**284.** **Assaraci** : *Assaracus* was an early Trojan king, son of Tros. *Phthia* was the district of Thessaly from which Achilles, the great Greek champion, came. *Mycenae*, one of the richest cities of ancient Greece, ruled over by Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks at Troy. The meaning is that the Romans, as descendants of the Trojans, will enslave Greece and thus 'turn the tables' on their conquerors. Greece was subdued by Rome in 146 B.C.

**285.** **Servitio** : abl. of *manner*; **victis Argis** : either dat. indirect obj. or abl. abs.

**286.** **origine** : abl. of *source*.

**287.** Observe the following order in interpreting this line, *qui imperium oceano, famam astris, terminet*. Note the subjunc. of *purpose* or *intention* with the relative of *characteristic*. This Julius Caesar is meant to be taken as Augustus, the heir of the great Julius.

**290.** secura, "care free." —— **vocabitur**, "shall be invoked," as a deity.

**294.** **claudentur** : the closing of the Temple of Janus, in token

of peace throughout the Roman world, was a rare and notable event. The reference here is to 28 B.C.

**296. fremet horridus**: the adj. here must be rendered as an adv.; "dreadfully roar." This is all a piece of poetic imagery intended to picture the horrors of war enchained by Augustus.

**297. Maiā genitum**: *Maiā*, the abl. of *source* or *origin*. "the son of Maia," Mercury, the wing-footed messenger of the gods in heaven and the patron of craft and merchandise on earth. Note the abruptness of the transition from Jupiter's flattering forecast of Roman greatness to the prompt fulfilment of his promise to Venus by the despatch of Mercury to quiet the minds of the Carthaginians.

**299. hospitio Teucris**: double dat.; for hospitality to the Trojans.

**300. aëra**, Grk. acc. sing. of *aēr*, instead of *aērem*.

**301. remigio alarum**, "by the oarage of his wings." —— **citus**: to be translated as if an adv. *citē*. —— **oris**: dat. ind. obj. of *adstitit*.

**302. ponuntque ferocia corda**, "lay aside their savage tempers." —— **volente deo**, "at the bidding of the god."

**303. in primis**, "especially"; lit. "among the foremost."

**304. in**, "towards." —— **quietum animum mentemque**, "quiet feeling and kindly intention."

**305. volvens**, "while turning over," here seems to be used as our pres. part. often is, in the sense of "having turned over."

**306. ut primum**, "when first," "as soon as." —— **data est**: note carefully the meaning of the indic. here: not "resolved to go forth, etc., as soon as light *should* dawn," but, "as soon as light (actually) dawned, he resolved," *i.e.* he waited till dawn before he made up his mind, "*after* turning it over," all night.

**307. accesserit**: subjunc. of a depend. question.

**308. hominesne feraene**, "whether men or beasts."

**309. exacta**, lit. "things fully accomplished," say "the result of his discoveries."

**311. horrentibus umbris**: see note on 165.

**312. uno**, "alone." —— **bina**: poetically used for *duo*.

**313. lato ferro**: abl. of *description* to *hastilia*.

**314. obvia**: adj. mod. *mater*, "face to face."

**316. Spartanae**: appositively mod. *virginis*, "a maiden, (namely) a Spartan one, or such as Thracian Harpalyce, who."

**319. venatrix**: in apposition, "as a huntress." —— **dederat diffundere,** "had allowed to stream loose." Here by a poetical imitation of a Greek construction *diffundere* is used as a complement to *dederat* as it would be to the verb *sino*, allow; *diffundo* is intransitive.

**320. genu**: acc. of *specification;* so is *sinūs; collecta* is nom. fem. to the subject; this last phrase would in prose be *sinibus collectis fluentibus,* abl. abs. —— **modo**: abl. of *manner.*

**321. prior,** "first of the two." English has no comparative degree for "first," which is really a superlative.

**322. si quam,** "if any." —— **forte**, "by chance"; do not mistake this for a form of the adj. *fortis.*

**324. apri cursum frementem,** "pursuing the flight of."

**326. mihi**: poetical dat. of the *agent,* = *a me.*

**327. tibi**: dat. of the *possessor;* "thou hast not."

**328. hominem sonat,** "sound human." This of course is not literal; *hominem* is a *cognate object,* "sound the human being."

**329. an**: the first *an* here may be rendered "whether."

**330. leves**: pres. subjunc. of *levo, are,* "lighten." —— **quaecumque**: supply *es,* "whoever thou art."

**332. doceas**: these subjunctives (*sis, leves, doceas*) are expressive of a *wish.*

**334. multa hostia**: singular, but a strange poetical parallel to our "many a."

**335. honore**: notice that the verb *dignor* takes the same **case** as the adj. *dignus.*

**336. Virginibus**: dat. of *interest.* —— **gestare**: subject of *est.* —— **vincire**: from *vincio,* not *vinco.*

**339. genus**: a strained use of apposition, unless we supply *et.*

**340. urbe**: abl. of *separation;* prose would have the prep. *ex.*

**341. injuria,** "the story of her wrongs."

**342. ambages,** "its intricate windings." —— **summa fastigia,** "the surface of events"; what is the real meaning of *fastigia?*

**343. Huic conjunx erat,** "She had a husband," dat. of possession.

**344. miserae**: poetical dat. of the *agent* = *a miserā.*

**345. intactam,** "a virgin." —— **primis ominibus,** "first vows (or ceremonies) of wedlock." —— **jugārat**: a contraction for *jugāverat.*

**347. immanior ante,** "cruel beyond all others."

**348. quos inter**: read *inter quos.*

**349.** **impius**: note the piling up of particulars calculated to heighten the horror of the crime.

**350.** **securus amorum**: objective gen., "sure of the love."

**351.** **ora pallida**: poetical plur. for *os pallidum.*

**356.** **caecum scelus omne**, "all the secret wickedness."

**358.** **auxilium viae**, "as aid for the journey."

**361.** **quibus**: dat. of *possession*: "Those assemble who had either dire hatred," etc.

**362.** **paratae**: supply *erant.*

**364.** **pelago**: abl. of the *way by which*; "over the sea." —— **facti**, "of the deed."

**365.** **Dēvēnēre** = *dēvēnērunt.* —— **locos** = *ad locos* (note *locos* for *loca*). —— **cernes**: note the fut.

**367.** **mercatique**: supply *sunt.* —— **Byrsam**: in apposition to *sōlum* (note the difference in meaning between *sōlum* and *solum*). *Byrsa* means "a bull's hide." The story was that they were to have in the purchase as much land as could be enclosed by a hide. They cut the hide into very thin strips, and thus were enabled to measure off a large tract. —— **de**, "from."

**369.** **vos qui**: supply *estis.* —— **tandem**, "pray," to intensify the question. Read the rest of the line *aut ab quibus oris venistis.*

**370.** **talibus**: some such word as *verbis* must be supplied; "in such terms," abl. of *manner.* —— **quaerenti**: supply *ei*, "to her inquiry." *Dixit*, or *inquit*, is necessary to complete the statement begun by *ille.*

**372.** **pergam, vacet**: pres. subjunc. of a 'vague future' condition: "If I should proceed and if you should have leisure." Note, however, the abrupt change to the 'vivid future' in *componet*, "*will* lay to rest." Some editors read *componat* to be consistent.

**377.** **Libycis oris** = *ad Libycas oras.*

**379.** **famā**: abl. of *manner.* —— **aethera**: Grk. acc. sing. of *aethēr.* See note on *āera*, 300.

**381.** **et genus**: there are two ways of taking this: (1) "and (I seek) a race descended from Jupiter," or (2) "and my lineage (is) from." The latter seems preferable.

**381.** **conscendi aequor**: *conscendo* is commonly used with *naves.*

**385.** **querentem** (*eum*): translate as if *queri.*

**387.** **invisus caelestibus**, "an object of hatred to the gods."

**388.** **carpis**: this verb regularly denotes "to pluck." Here

"to draw (breath)." The same idea of taking a little at a time and repeating the operation in regular recurrence is applied to walking (*viam carpere*). —— **qui adveneris** : causal subjunc. with the rel. (*qui = cum tu*): "in that thou hast reached."

**390**. **redūcēs** : from adj. *redux*.

**391**. **versis Aquilonibus** : abl. abs. It means, of course, that the north winds have changed around in their favor, or as we would say, the wind has changed to the north.

**393**. **bis senos** : notice this poetic tendency to avoid the commonplace numbers. What rule decides the use of the distributive here?

**394**. **Jovis ales**, "Jove's bird," the eagle.

**395**. **turbabat**, "was just now worrying."

**396**. Notice how aptly the alighting of the flock in succession is portrayed in the contrast between the tenses of *capere* and *captas*: "to be settling or to be looking down upon the ground where their companions have already settled."

**399**. **pubes** : collective sing. noun ; "the youth of thy company," or "thy youthful companions."

**400**. **tenet** : note that the singular verb agrees with the nearer subject, *pubes*, although in sense it belongs also to *puppes*.

**402**. **avertens** : intransitive. —— **cervice** : abl. of *manner* ; "with rosy neck."

**403**. **vertice** : abl. of *source*.

**404**. **defluxit** : note the force of the perfect tense ; "streamed (instantly) down."

**405**. **incessu** : abl. of *means* or *manner*.

**407**. **Quid**, "why ?" Note the emphasis of *tu quoque*. "Why dost thou, cruel like all the rest, so often mock thy son with false appearances ?"

**409**. **veras voces**, "unfeigned words."

**410**. **Talibus** : supply *verbis*.

**411**. **gradientes** : supply *eos*, "them as they journeyed." —— **obscuro aëre**, "with a concealing mist."

**412**. **multo nebulae amictu**, "with a thick cloak of clouds." —— **circum** : an adv.

**413**. **neu** = *et ne* ; translate here "or."

**415**. **sublimis** : adj. mod. *ipsa*, "soaring aloft."

**416**. **ubi templum illi** (*est*), "where she has a temple." **illi** : dat. of *possession*.

**418.** **corripuēre** = *corripuērunt*, "snatched," "hurried along the road." —— **quā semita monstrat**, "where the by-path directed."

**419.** **plurimus**, "with mighty bulk."

**421.** **molem**, "huge mass (of buildings)."

**422.** **strata viarum**, "pavements of the streets."

**423.** **pars . . . pars** = *alii . . . alii*, "some . . . others." Note the complementary use of the infinitives *ducere, moliri*, etc., completing *instant*, where *ut* clauses of purpose would seem more natural. —— **ducere muros**: the regular expression for "run a wall."

**425.** **tecto**: dat. of *purpose* mod. *optare*. —— **sulco**: abl.

**426.** **legunt**: a *zeugma* (verb with double force): "decide on laws and choose magistrates." —— **sanctum**: the persons of the senators were "inviolate," "sacred" or "*sacrosanct*."

**427.** **hic . . . hic**, "in one place . . . in another."

**429.** **scaenis**: dat. of *interest*.

**430.** **qualis labor exercet** = *talis labor qualis exercet*, "Such toil as busies the bees." This is one of Vergil's *similes*, put in for picturesque effect and for brightening up by touches of nature the heroic narrative.

**436.** **fervet**, "is all aglow" with life and activity.

**437.** **Jam**, "already."

**440.** **miscet**: supply *se*. —— **viris**: dat., ind. obj. of *miscet*. —— **ulli**: dat.; "is visible to any one"; the prose construction would be *ab ullo*; translate "is seen of any."

**441.** **laetissimus umbrae**, "most prolific of shade"; adjectives of abundance or supply govern an objective gen.

**442.** **quō**: modifies *loco*.

**443.** **effōdēre** = *effōdērunt*, perf. of *effōdio*.

**444.** **monstrārat** = *monstrāverat*. —— **sic nam fore**: *fore* = *futuram esse*, depending upon *dixit* understood.

**445.** **facilem vīctu** (from *vivo*): lit. "easy in livelihood," an abl. of *specification*. This phrase may be rendered "prosperous."

**447.** **numine**, "(enriched) by the divine presence of the goddess."

**448.** **cui**: not = *ad quod*, but a dat. of *interest* or *possession*: "For which bronze approaches arose in steps (abl. of *manner*), (whose) beams were bound by bronze and (whose) hinge grated on doors of bronze."

**451.** **hic primum**, "here first."

**452.** **ausus**: supply *est*. —— **adflictis . . . rebus**, "place greater

faith in their shattered fortunes"; *confido* governs abl. of the thing, dat. of the person.

**455.** **intra se,** "to (lit. within) himself."

**456.** **ex ordine,** "in order of occurrence."

**458.** See Index of Persons and Places on the persons mentioned here. — **saevum ambobus,** "fierce towards both." Achilles, though a Greek, quarrelled with Agamemnon, his leader. He also slew Priam's son Hector.

**462.** **lacrimae rerum,** "tears for human sorrows." —— **mortalia,** "mortal woes."

**465.** **largo flumine,** "copious flood of tears."

**466.** **uti,** "how."

**467.** **hac . . . hac,** "how *here* the Greeks were fleein' (while) the Trojan youth pressed close in pursuit, how *there* the Phrygians (= Trojans) (fled), (while) plumed Achilles followed hard in his chariot." Notice the contrast and the balanced structure.

**469.** **nec procul** = *et non procul.*

**473** Notice the force of the pluperf. subjunc. here; "before they could," a possibility prevented.

**475.** **impar congressus Achilli,** "an unequal match for Achilles." —— **congressus**: really a perf. part., "having met." —— **Achilli**: dat., either ind. obj. of *congressus* or dat. of *interest* mod. *impar.*

**476.** **curruque haeret**: *curru* = *currui,* dat.

**477.** **huic**: dat. of *interest*; translate as a possessive.

**478.** **pulvis**: notice that, though the *i* is naturally short, the syllable is lengthened by what is called *arsis*, or stress on the first part of a foot. This rarely happens in Vergil.

**479.** **non aequae** = *iniquae*, "hostile."

**480.** **Iliades,** "Trojan women." —— **passis**: see *pando.*

**481.** **pectora**: acc. of *specification*, "as to their breasts."

**483.** **Hectora**: Grk. acc. for *Hectorem.* Notice the tenses *raptaverat* and *vendebat.*

**484.** **auro**: abl. of *price*, or *means of exchange.*

**486.** **ut,** "when." Note the indic. *conspexit.*

**490.** **peltis**: abl. of *description* mod. *agmina.*

**492.** **mammae**: dat. ind. obj. to *subnectens.*

**493.** **viris**: dat. ind. obj. to *concurrere.* —— **virgo,** "though a maiden."

**494** **Aenēae**: dat. modified by *Dardanio.* Note the declension of *Aenēas*, gen. *-ae*, dat. *-ae*, acc. *-an*, voc. *ā-*, abl. *ā-*, a mixture of

Greek and Latin forms. —— **miranda videntur**, "are seen in all their wonder by Aeneas"; *Aeneae* dat., compare *ulli* in 440.

**496.** **fōrmā**: abl. of *specification*, "in form."

**498.** **Qualis**: supply *talis*, "such as Diana (when she)."

**504.** **instans operi**, etc., "bent upon the task (of founding) future realms." Note the *hendiadys*.

**505.** **foribus**: abl. of *location*. —— **testudine**, "dome" (lit. tortoise shell).

**506.** **solio**: abl. of *location*. —— **altē**, "on high." —— **resēdit**: see *resideo*, "took her seat."

**507.** **dabat. aequabat. trahebat**: note the imperfects, what she continued to do after taking her seat, or what she was engaged in doing when the companions of Aeneas appeared. "She (a woman) administered laws and statutes to men, divided in fair proportions the toil of the work or settled it by lot."

**509.** **accedere videt**, "sees approaching." —— **concursu magno**: abl. of *manner*; "in a mighty throng."

**510.** **Anthea**: Grk. acc. sing. of *Antheus*.

**511.** **ater turbo**, "the black storm." —— **aequore**: abl. of *location*; "over the sea." —— **alias oras**: note the omission of *ad*, "to other shores."

# VOCABULARY

# VOCABULARY

## A

**a** or **ab**, *from, by.*

**abdō, ere, didī, ditum**, *put away, hide.*

**abeō, īre, iī, itum**, *depart.*

**aboleō, ēre, abolui, abolitum**, *destroy.*

**abripio, ere, ripui, reptum**, *bear away, snatch away.*

**absistō, ere, stiti**, *cease.*

**absum, abesse, abfui**, *be absent.*

**absūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum**, *take away.*

**ac**, *and.*

**acanthus, ī**, m. *a plant called 'bear's-foot.'*

**accēdō, ere, cessī, cessum**, *approach, reach.*

**accendō, ere, cendī, cēnsum**, *kindle, inflame.*

**accingō, ere, cinxī, cinctum**, *gird.*

**accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptum**, *receive, take in.*

**accītus, ūs**, m. *a summons.*

**accumbō, ere, cubui, cubitum**, *to lie down at, be a guest.*

**ācer, ācris, ācre**, *keen, brave.*

**acerbus, a, um**, *bitter, cruel*

**aciēs, iēī**, f. *line of battle.*

**acūtus, a, um**, *sharp.*

**ad**, *to, at.*

**addō, ere, didī, ditum**, *add.*

**adeō, īre, iī, itum**, *approach, undergo.*

**adeō**, adv. *so much, so.*

**adfligō**, see **affligō**.

**adflō**, see **afflō**.

**adfor**, see **affor**.

**adhūc**, *as yet.*

**adligō**, see **alligō**.

**adnitor, ī, adnixus**, *push.*

**adnō, āre**, etc., *swim to.*

**adnuō**, see **annuō**.

**adoleō, ēre, ui, itum**, *light up, keep alight.*

**adōro, āre**, etc., *worship.*

**adstō, āre, stiti**, *stand by or near, alight.*

**adsum, esse, fui**, *be present.*

**adultus, a, um**, *grown up.*

**advehō, ere, vexi, vectum**, *bear to.*

**adveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum**, *come to, arrive at, reach.*

**adversus, a, um**, part. as adj. *opposed, opposite, meeting in front.*

**aeger, aegra, aegrum**, *sick, heart-sick.*

**aënus, a, um**, *brazen;* **aëna**, *caldrons (brazen vessels).*

**aequō, āre**, etc., *make equal.*

**aequor, oris**, n. *the sea.*

**aequus, a, um**, *equal, favorable.*

**āēr, āeris**, m. *air, atmosphere, mist.*

**aereus, a, um**, *brazen.*

**aes, aeris**, n. *bronze or brass, prow of bronze.*

**aestās, ātis**, f. *summer.*

**aestus, ūs**, m. *tide, agitated water.*

**aetās**, **ātis**, f. *age, time.*
**aeternus**, **a**, **um**, *eternal.*
**aethēr**, **eris**, m. *the heavens, the sky.*
**aetherius**, **a**, **um**, *ethereal.*
**affligō**, **ere**, **flīxī**, **flīctum**, *dash down, trouble.*
**afflō**, **āre**, **flāvī**, *breathe on.*
**affor**, **ārī**, **fātus sum**, *address.*
**Āfricus**, **ī**, m. *south wind.*
**ager**, **agrī**, m. *field, land.*
**agger**, **aggeris**, m. *a bank, mound.*
**āgmen**, **āgminis**, n. *column, host.*
**agnōscō**, **ere**, **nōvī**, **nitum**, *recognize.*
**āgnus**, **ī**, m. *lamb.*
**agō**, **ere**, **ēgī**, **āctum**, *to do, drive, deal with.*
**āiō**, v. defect. *say.*
**āla**, f. *wing.*
**āles**, **itis**, m. or f. (*winged creature*), *bird.*
**āliger**, **a**, **um**, *winged.*
**aliquis**, **aliqua**, **aliquid**, *some one, something, some.*
**aliter**, *otherwise.*
**alius**, **a**, **ud**, *other.* **aliī . . . aliī**, *some . . . others.*
**alligō**, **āre**, etc., *bind to.*
**alloquor**, **ī**, **locūtus sum**, *address.*
**almus**, **a**, **um**, *gentle, kind.*
**altē**, *high up, on high.*
**alter**, **a**, **um**, *the other, second.*
**altus**, **a**, **um**, *high, lofty.* **altum**, *the deep (sea).*
**amāns**, **amantis**, *a lover.*
**amāracus**, **ī**, m. *marjoram.*
**ambāgēs**, **ium**, f. *intricate story.*
**ambiguus**, **a**, **um**, *doubtful, faithless.*
**ambō**, **ae**, **ō**, *both.*
**ambrosius**, **a**, **um**, *ambrosial, immortal.*
**amictus**, **a**, **um**, part. *clothed.*
**amictus**, **ūs**, m. *cloak.*
**amīcus**, **ī**, m. *friend.*
**āmittō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *lose.*
**amō**, **āre**, etc., *love.*
**amor**, **ōris**, m. *love.*
**amplexus**, **ūs**, m. *embrace.*
**amplius**, adv. *more.*
**amplus**, **a**, **um**, *large, spacious.*
**an**, conj. *whether, or.*
**ancora**, **ae**, f. *anchor.*
**anima**, **ae**, f. *life, breath.*
**animus**, **ī**, m. *mind, disposition, courage, rage.*
**annālēs**, **ium**, m. *record.*
**annuō**, **ere**, **uī**, *to concede.*
**annus**, **ī**, m. *year.*
**ante**, prep. and adv. *before.*
**antīquus**, **a**, **um**, *ancient.*
**antrum**, **ī**, n. *cave.*
**aper**, **rī**, m. *wild boar.*
**aperiō**, **īre**, **aperuī**, **apertum**, *to open, reveal.*
**apertus**, **a**, **um**, *open, clear.*
**apis**, **is**, f. *bee.*
**appāreō**, **ēre**, **pāruī**, **pāritum**, *appear, be seen.*
**appellō**, **ere**, **pulī**, **pulsum**, *drive to.*
**applicō**, **āre**, **plicuī**, **plicitum**, *bring near.*
**appōnō**, **ere**, **posuī**, **positum**, *place near.*
**aptō**, **āre**, etc., *fashion, fit.*
**apud**, *at, with, near.*
**aqua**, **ae**, f. *water.*
**Aquilō**, **ōnis**, m. *north wind.*
**āra**, **ae**, f. *altar.*
**arbor**, **oris**, f. *tree.*
**arboreus**, **a**, **um** (*of a tree*), *branching.*
**arcāna**, n. pl. *secrets.*
**arcānus**, **a**, **um**, *secret.*
**arceō**, **ēre**, **arcuī**, *keep away.*
**arcus**, **ūs**, m. *bow.*

**ārdēns**, **ardentis**, part. as adj. *fiery, eager.*
**ārdeō**, **ēre**, **ārsī**, **ārsum**, *burn, rage, be eager.*
**ārdēscō**, **ere**, etc., *grow hot, burn.*
**argentum**, **ī**, n. *silver.*
**āridus**, **a**, **um**, *dry.*
**arma**, **armōrum**, n. *arms, war, implements.*
**armentum**, **ī**, n. *herd, drove.*
**arrectus**, **a**, **um**, part. [of **arrigō**], *raised, pricked up.*
**ars**, **artis**, f. *art.*
**artifex**, **icis**, m. *artisan, contriver.*
**artus**, **a**, **um**, *narrow, close.*
**artus**, **ūs**, m. *limb.*
**arvum**, **ī**, n. *field.*
**arx**, **cis**, f. *citadel, height.*
**ascendō**, **ere**, **scendī**, **scēnsum**, *climb, mount.*
**aspectō**, **āre**, etc., *look upon.*
**aspectus**, **ūs**, m. *look.*
**asper**, **era**, **erum**, *rough, fierce.*
**aspiciō**, **ere**, **spexī**, **spectum**, *look upon, behold.*
**aspīrō**, **āre**, etc., *breathe on.*
**assurgō**, **ere**, **surrēxī**, **surrectum**, *rise.*
**ast**, **at**, conj. *but.*
**astō**, **āre**, **astitī**, *stand at, alight.*
**astrum**, **ī**, n. *star.*
**at**, conj. *but.*
**āter**, **atra**, **atrum**, *black, dark.*
**atque**, conj. *and, and indeed.*
**ātrium**, **ī**, n. *hall.*
**atrōx**, **atrōcis**, *fierce.*
**attingō**, **ere**, **attigī**, **attāctum**, *touch.*
**attollō**, **ere**, etc., *lift up.*
**audeō**, **ēre**, **ausus**, *dare.*
**audiō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *hear.*
**augurium**, **ī**, n. *augury.*
**aula**, **ae**, f. *hall.*
**aulaeum**, **ī**, n. *curtain.*
**aura**, **ae**, f. *breeze, air.*
**aurātus**, **a**, **um**, part. as adj. *gilded.*
**aureus**, **a**, **um**, *golden.*
**auris**, **is**, f. *ear.*
**aurum**, **ī**, n. *gold.*
**Auster**, **Austrī**, m. *south wind.*
**aut**, conj. *either, or.*
**auxilium**, **ī**, n. *help.*
**avārus**, **a**, **um**, *rapacious.*
**āvehō**, **ere**, **vexī**, **vectum**, *carry off.*
**āversus**, **a**, **um**, *hostile, remote.*
**āvertō**, **ere**, **vertī**, **versum**, *turn aside.*
**avidus**, **a**, **um**, *eager.*

**B**

**bācātus**, **a**, **um**, *of pearls.*
**Bacchus**, **ī**, m. *the god Bacchus, wine.*
**barbarus**, **a**, **um**, *barbarian, savage.*
**beātus**, **a**, **um**, *happy.*
**bellātrix**, **ātricis**, *warrior.*
**bellō**, **āre**, etc., *wage war.*
**bellum**, **ī**, n. *war.*
**benignus**, **a**, **um**, *kind, bountiful.*
**bibō**, **ere**, **bibī**, **bibitum**, *drink.*
**bilinguis**, **e**, *double-tongued, deceitful.*
**bīnī**, **ae**, **a**, *two each, two.*
**birēmis**, **is**, f. *two-banked ship.*
**bis**, *twice.*
**blandus**, **a**, **um**, *gentle.*
**bonus**, **a**, **um**, *good, kind.*
**Boreās**, **ae**, m. *north wind.*
**brevis**, **e**, *short*; **brevia**, *shallows.*
**breviter**, *briefly.*

**C**

**cadō**, **ere**, **cecidī**, **cāsum**, *fall.*
**cadus**, **ī**, m. *cask.*
**caecus**, **a**, **um**, *blind, hidden.*

**caedēs**, **is**, f. *slaughter*.
**caelātus**, **a**, **um**, *embossed, chased*.
**caelestis**, **e**, *heavenly*.
**caelum**, **ī**, n. *sky, heaven*.
**caesariēs**, **iēī**, f. *long hair*.
**caleō**, **ere**, **caluī**, *be hot*.
**campus**, **ī**, m. *plain*.
**canistrum**, **ī**, n. *basket*.
**canō**, **ere**, **cecinī**, **cantum**, *sing, sing of*.
**cantus**, **ūs**, m. *song, note*.
**cānus**, **a**, **um**, *white, white-robed, venerable*.
**capessō**, **ere**, **capessīvī**, **capessītum**, *take in hand, perform*.
**capiō**, **ere**, **cēpī**, **captum**, *take, reach*.
**caput**, **itis**, n. *head*.
**carcer**, **eris**, m. *prison*.
**cardō**, **inis**, m. *hinge, crisis*.
**carpō**, **ere**, **carpsī**, **carptum**, *pluck, seize, draw*.
**cārus**, **a**, **um**, *dear*.
**castra**, **ōrum**, n. *camp*.
**casus**, **ūs**, m. *chance, misfortune*.
**caterva**, **ae**, f. *band*.
**causa**, **ae**, f. *cause, reason*.
**cavātus**, **a**, **um**, *hollowed*.
**cavus**, **a**, **um**, *hollow*.
**celebrō**, **āre**, etc., *solemnize*.
**celer**, **celeris**, **celere**, *swift*.
**celerō**, **āre**, etc., *hasten*.
**cella**, **ae**, f. *cell*.
**cēlo**, **āre**, etc., *conceal*.
**celsus**, **a**, **um**, *lofty, noble*.
**centum**, *hundred*.
**Cereālis**, **e**, adj. *of Ceres, of corn*.
**Cerēs**, **Cereris**, f. *Ceres, goddess of agriculture, corn, grain*.
**cernō**, **ere**, **crēvī**, **crētum**, *to see, discern*.
**certē**, *surely*.
**certō**, **āre**, etc., *contend, strive*.
**certus**, **a**, **um**, *sure, trusty*.
**cervix**, **vīcis**, f. *neck*.
**cervus**, **ī**, m. *stag*.
**cessō**, **āre**, etc., *cease, be inactive*.
**cēterus**, **a**, **um**, adj. *the rest*.
**chorus**, **ī**, m. *band*.
**cieō**, **ēre**, **ciēvī**, **citum**, *stir up*.
**cingō**, **ere**, **cinxī**, **cinctum**, *surround, gird*.
**cingulum**, **ī**, n. *girdle*.
**circum**, prep. and adv. *around, about*.
**circumdō**, **āre**, **dedī**, **datum**, *surround*.
**circumfundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *surround*.
**circumfūsus**, **a**, **um**, *surrounding*.
**circumtextus**, **a**, **um**, *woven round*.
**cithara**, **ae**, f. *harp*.
**citō**, *quickly*.
**citus**, **a**, **um**, *swift*.
**clam**, *secretly*.
**clāmor**, **ōris**, m. *shout*.
**clārus**, **a**, **um**, *bright, famous*.
**classis**, **is**, f. *fleet*.
**claudō**, **ere**, **clausī**, **clausum**, *shut*.
**claustra**, **ōrum**, n. *barriers*.
**coepī**, v. defect., *begin*.
**coetus**, **ūs**, m. *gathering, assembly*.
**cognitus**, part. (**cognōscō**), *known*.
**cognōmen**, **inis**, n. *name*.
**cōgō**, **ere**, **coēgī**, **coāctum**, *drive together, collect; compel*.
**colligō**, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lectum**, *collect*.
**collis**, **is**, m. *hill*.
**collum**, **ī**, n. *neck*.
**colō**, **ere**, **coluī**, **cultum**, *cultivate, honour, inhabit*.
**colōnus**, **ī**, m. *cultivator, colonist*.
**columna**, **ae**, f. *column*.
**coma**, **ae**, f. *hair*.
**comitor**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *accompany*.
**commissum**, **ī**, n. *offence*.
**committō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *commit, sin*.

**commoveō**, **ere**, **mōvī**, **mōtum**, *to move, trouble.*
**compāgēs**, **is**, f. *bar, fastening.*
**compellō**, **ere**, **pulī**, **pulsum**, *drive together.*
**compellō**, **āre**, etc., *address.*
**complector**, **ī**, **complexus**, *embrace.*
**complexus**, **ūs**, m. *embrace.*
**compōnō**, **ere**, **posuī**, **positum**, *to put together, pacify, lay to rest.*
**conciliō**, **āre**, etc., *to make a friend.*
**conclūdō**, **ere**, **clūsī**, **clūsum**, *shut in, enclose.*
**concurrō**, **ere**, **currī**, **cursum**, *run together, meet.*
**concursus**, **ūs**, m. *assembly.*
**condō**, **ere**, **didī**, **ditum**, *build, found.*
**cōnfīdō**, **ere**, **fīsus**, *trust.*
**cōnfugiō**, **ere**, **fūgī**, **fugitum**, *fly.*
**congredior**, **ī**, **congressus**, *meet.*
**conjungō**, **ere**, **jūnxī**, **jūnctum**, *join together.*
**conjūnx**, **ugis**, m. *husband or wife, spouse.*
**cōnscendo**, **ere**, **scendī**, **scēnsum**, *climb, embark on.*
**cōnscius**, **a**, **um**, *conscious.*
**cōnsīdo**, **ere**, **sēdī**, **sessum**, *settle together.*
**cōnsilium**, **ī**, n. *plan.*
**cōnsistō**, **ere**, **stitī**, **stitum**, *settle, rest, stop.*
**cōnspectus**, **ūs**, m. *sight.*
**cōnspiciō**, **ere**, **spexī**, **spectum**, *behold.*
**cōnstituō**, **ere**, **stituī**, **stitūtum**, *resolve, establish.*
**contendō**, **ere**, **tendī**, **tēnsum** or **tentum**, *strive.*
**contingō**, **ere**, **tigī**, **tāctum**, *touch*; **contingit**, *it happens to.*
**contrā**, prep. or adv. *against, over against, in answer.*
**contrārius**, **a**, **um**, *opposite, adverse.*
**contundō**, **ere**, **tūsī**, **tūnsum**, *bruise, crush.*
**cōnūbium**, **ī**, n. *marriage.*
**convellō**, **ere**, **vellī**, **volsum** (**vulsum**) *shatter.*
**conveniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**, *come together.*
**convertō**, **ere**, **vertī**, **versum**, *turn, reverse.*
**convexum**, **ī**, n. *meeting point, valley.*
**convīvium**, **ī**, n. *banquet.*
**coorior**, **īrī**, **ortus**, *arise.*
**cōpia**, **ae**, f. *plenty, liberty.*
**cor**, **cordis**, n. *heart.*
**cōram**, *openly, in public.*
**cornu**, **ūs**, n. *horn.*
**corōna**, **ae**, f. *crown.*
**corōnō**, **āre**, etc., *crown.*
**corpus**, **oris**, n. *body, form.*
**corripiō**, **ere**, **ripuī**, **reptum**, *snatch, whirl along, hasten over.*
**corrumpō**, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptum**, *corrupt, spoil.*
**coruscus**, **a**, **um**, *waving, shining, flashing, glittering.*
**costa**, **ae**, f. *rib.*
**cothurnus**, **ī**, m. *buskin.*
**crātēr**, **ēris**, m. (acc. **crātēra**), *mixing bowl.*
**crēber**, **crēbra**, **crēbrum**, *frequent.*
**crēdō**, **ere**, **crēdidī**, **crēditum**, *believe.*
**crīnis**, **is**, m. *hair.*
**crīnītus**, **a**, **um**, *long-haired.*
**crispō**, **āre**, etc., *curl, brandish.*
**cristātus**, **a**, **um**, *crested.*
**croceus**, **a**, **um**, *saffron-colored, yellow, golden.*

**crūdēlis**, **e**, *cruel, fierce.*
**cruentus**, **a**, **um**, *bloody.*
**cum**, conj. *when.*
**cum**, prep. *with, together with.*
**cumulus**, **ī**, m. *heap, mass.*
**cūnctus**, **a**, **um**, *all.*
**cūr**, *why?*
**cūra**, **ae**, f. *care, anxiety.*
**currō**, **ere**, **cucurrī**, **cursum**, *run.*
**currus**, **ūs**, m. *chariot.*
**cursus**, **ūs**, m. *running, speed, chase, course.*
**cuspis**, **idis**, f. *spear point, spear.*
**custōs**, **ōdis**, m. *guardian.*
**cycnus**, **ī**, m. *swan.*

## D

**dapēs**, **ium**, f. *feast.*
**dator**, **ōris**, m. *giver.*
**dē**, *down, from; concerning.* **dē mōre**, *according to custom.*
**dea**, **ae**, f. *goddess.*
**decōrus**, **a**, **um**, *comely.*
**decus**, **oris**, n. *ornament.*
**dēfessus**, **a**, **um**, *wearied.*
**dēfigō**, **ere**, **fīxī**, **fīxum**, *fasten, fix.*
**dēfluō**, **ere**, **fluxī**, **fluxum**, *flow down, lengthen.*
**dēhinc**, *hereafter, afterwards.*
**dēhiscō**, **ere**, **hīvī**, *yawn, gape.*
**deinde**, *next.*
**dēmittō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *send down, lower.*
**dēmum**, *at last.*
**dēnī**, **ae**, **a**, *ten each, ten.*
**dēpendeō**, **ēre**, **pendī**, **pēnsum**, *hang down.*
**dēripiō**, **ere**, **ripuī**, **reptum**, *tear off.*
**dēsertum**, **ī**, n. *a desert place.*
**dēsistō**, **ere**, **stitī**, **stitum**, *leave off, cease.*
**dēspectō**, **āre**, etc., *look down on.*
**dēspiciō**, **ere**, **spexī**, **spectum**, *look down on.*
**dēsuētus**, **a**, **um**, *unaccustomed.*
**dēsuper**, *from above.*
**dētrūdō**, **ere**, **trūsī**, **trūsum**, *thrust off.*
**deus**, **ī**, m. *god.*
**dēveniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**, *come down, reach.*
**dēvoveō**, **ēre**, **vōvī**, **vōtum**, *devote, vow.*
**dexter**, **era**, **erum**, or **tra**, **trum**, *right, on the right hand;* **dextera (manus)**, *right hand.*
**diciō**, **iōnis**, f. *sway.*
**dīcō**, **ere**, **dīxī**, **dictum**, *say, call, tell.*
**dicō**, **āre**, etc., *declare, appoint.*
**dictum**, **ī**, n. *saying, word, speech.*
**diēs**, **iēī**, m. or f. *day, daylight, time.*
**diffundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *to toss about.*
**dignor**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *think fit.*
**dignus**, **a**, **um**, *worthy.*
**dīligo**, **ere**, **lēxī**, **lēctum**, *love.*
**dīmittō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *dismiss, send away.*
**dīrigo**, **ere**, **rēxī**, **rēctum**, *direct.*
**dīrus**, **a**, **um**, *dreadful.*
**discō**, **ere**, **didicī**, *learn.*
**discrīmen**, **inis**, n. *peril, distinction.*
**discumbō**, **ere**, **cubuī**, **cubitum**, *to recline as a guest.*
**disiciō**, **ere**, **jēcī**, **jectum**, *scatter.*
**disjungō**, **jūnxī**, **jūnctum**, *to divide, keep away.*
**dispellō**, **ere**, **pulī**, **pulsum**, *separate.*
**dissimulō**, **āre**, etc., *hide one's self.*
**distendō**, **ere**, **tendī**, **tēnsum**, *fill out.*
**diū**, adv. *long time.*

**dīva**, **ae**, **f.** *goddess.*
**dīversus**, **a**, **um**, part. for adj. *scattered, remote.*
**dīves**, **itis**, adj. *rich.*
**dīvidō**, **ere**, **vīsī**, **vīsum**, *divide.*
**dīvīnus**, **a**, **um**, adj. *divine.*
**dīvus**, **ī**, m. *god.*
**dō**, **āre**, **dedī**, **datum**, *to give, make, set.*
**doceō**, **ēre**, **docuī**, **doctum**, *teach.*
**doleō**, **ēre**, **doluī**, **dolitum**, *grieve, pain.*
**dolor**, **ōris**, m. *pain, pang.*
**dōlus**, **ī**, m. *craft.*
**dominor**, **ārī**, *rule.*
**dominus**, **ī**, m. *lord.*
**domus**, **ūs**, f. *house, home.*
**dōnec**, *until.*
**dōnum**, **ī**, n. *gift.*
**dorsum**, **ī**, n. *back, reef.*
**dubius**, **a**, **um**, *doubtful, divided.*
**dūcō**, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**, *to lead, to draw, draw a line (build).*
**ductor**, **ōris**, m. *leader.*
**dulcis**, **e**, adj. *sweet, fresh.*
**dum**, *while, until.*
**duplex**, **icis**, *double, two.*
**dūrō**, **āre**, etc., *hold out.*
**dūrus**, **a**, **um**, *hard.*
**dux**, **ducis**, m. or f. *leader.*

## E

**ē** = **ex**, *out of.*
**ebur**, **oris**, n. *ivory.*
**ēdūcō**, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**, *lead out.*
**efferō**, **efferre**, **extulī** **ēlātum**, *bear out, lift up, carry away.*
**efficiō**, **ere**, **fēcī**, **fectum**, *make, effect, cause.*
**effodiō**, **ere**, **fōdī**, **fossum**, *dig out.*
**effundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *pour forth.*
**egēns**, *poor.*
**egēnus**, **a**, **um**, *poor, lacking.*
**egō**, *I.*
**ēgredior**, **ī**, **gressus**, *go out from, disembark.*
**ēgregius**, **a**, **um**, *excellent, noble, famous.*
**ēiciō**, **ere**, **jēcī**, **jectum**, *cast out.*
**ēlābor**, **ī**, **lāpsus**, *escape.*
**ēmittō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *send out, let loose.*
**ēn**, interject. behold!
**enim**, *for, indeed.*
**eō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **itum**, *go.*
**Eōus**, **a**, **um**, *eastern.*
**epulum**, **ī**, n. or **epulae**, **ārum**, *feast.*
**equidem**, *indeed.*
**equus**, **ī**, m. *horse.*
**ergō**, *therefore.*
**ērigō**, **ere**, **rēxī**, **rēctum**, *raise.*
**ēripiō**, **ere**, **ripuī**, **reptum**, *snatch from, take from.*
**errō**, **āre**, etc., *wander.*
**error**, **ōris**, m. *wandering.*
**ērumpō**, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptum**, *break forth from.*
**et**, *and.*
**etiam**, *also, even.*
**Eurus**, **ī**, m. *east wind.*
**ēvertō**, **ere**, **vertī**, **versum**, *to overturn, disturb.*
**ex**, *out of.*
**exāctus**, **a**, **um**, perf. part. of **exigō**.
**exanimus**, **a**, **um**, *lifeless.*
**exaudiō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *listen, hear.*
**excēdo**, **ere**, **cessī**, **cessum**, *go out from.*
**excidō**, **ere**, **cidī**, *fall out of, be forgotten.*
**excīdō**, **ere**, **cīdī**, **cīsum**, *cut out.*
**excipiō**, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptum**, *to take up, receive.*
**excūdō**, **ere**, **cūdī** **cūsum**, *strike out.*

**excutiō, ere, cussī, cussum,** *hurl out of.*
**exeō, īre, īvī, itum,** *go out.*
**exerceō, ēre, uī, itum,** *exercise, employ, practise.*
**exhauriō, īre, hausī, haustum,** *drink up, exhaust.*
**exigō, ere, ēgī, āctum,** *to spend.*
**eximō, ere, ēmī, emptum,** *to take away.*
**expediō, īre,** *to get ready, furnish.*
**expellō, ere, pulī, pulsum,** *drive out, banish.*
**experior, īrī, expertus,** *try, know by experience.*
**expleō, ēre, plēvī, plētum,** *fulfil, complete.*
**explōrō, āre,** etc., *to discover, examine.*
**exscidium, ī,** n. *destruction.*
**exsertus, a, um,** *protruding, exposed.*
**exspīrō, āre,** etc., *breathe out.*
**extemplō,** *immediately.*
**extrēmus, a, um,** *farthest, most remote, last.*
**exuō, ere, uī, ūtum,** *put off.*
**exūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstum,** *burn up.*

## F

**faciēs, iēī,** f. *face, appearance.*
**facilis, e,** *easy, abounding.*
**faciō, ere, fēcī, factum,** *do, cause.*
**factum, ī,** n. *deed.*
**fallō, ere, fefellī, falsum,** *deceive, feign.*
**falsus, a, um,** *false.*
**fāma, ae,** f. *fame, report.*
**famēs, is,** f. *hunger.*
**famulus, ī,** m. **famula, ae,** f. *attendant.*
**fandus, a, um,** *right, lawful* (*meet to be spoken*).
**fās,** indecl. noun, *right* (according to divine law or Heaven's will).
**fastīgium, ī,** n. *summit, peak, head.*
**fatigō, āre,** etc., *to trouble, weary out.*
**fātiscō, ere** (no perf.), *to gape.*
**fātum, ī,** n. *fate.*
**faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautum,** *favor.*
**fax, facis,** f. *torch.*
**fēlix, īcis,** *fortunate, propitious.*
**fēmina, ae,** f. *woman.*
**fera, ae,** f. *wild beast.*
**ferīna, ae,** f. *venison.*
**feriō, īre** (no perf.), *strike.*
**ferō, tulī, lātum,** *bear, carry, wear; say, report.*
**ferōx, ōcis,** *haughty, fierce.*
**ferrum, ī,** n. *iron, sword spear-head.*
**ferveō, ēre, ferbuī,** *glow.*
**fessus, a, um,** *weary.*
**fētus, ūs,** m. *young, offspring.*
**fētus, a, um,** *prolific.*
**fidūcia, ae,** f. *confidence.*
**fīdus, a, um,** *trusty, faithful.*
**figō, ere, fīxī, fīxum,** *fix, pierce, fasten to a wall, imprint.*
**fīlia, ae,** f. *daughter.*
**fīlius, ī,** m. *son.*
**fīnis, is,** m. *end;* **fīnēs,** *boundaries, territories.*
**flagrō, āre,** etc., *blaze, glow.*
**flamma, ae,** f. *flame, love.*
**flammātus, a, um,** *burning.*
**flāvus, a, um,** *yellow.*
**flecto, ere, flexī, flexum,** *bend, guide.*
**flōreus, a, um,** *flowery.*
**flōs, flōris,** m. *flower.*
**fluctus, ūs,** m. *wave.*
**flūmen, inis,** n. *river, stream.*
**fluo, ere, fluxī, fluxum,** *flow.*
**fluvius, ī,** m. *river.*

**foedus**, **eris**, n. *treaty, law.*
**folium**, **ī**, n. *leaf.*
**fōmes**, **itis**, m. *tinder, touch-wood, kindling.*
**fōns**, **fontis**, m. *fountain.*
**for**, **fārī**, **fātus**, *speak.*
**forēs**, **ium**, f. *door.*
**fōrma**, **ae**, f. *form, beauty.*
**forsan**, adv. *perchance.*
**forte**, adv. *by chance.*
**fortis**, **e**, *strong, brave.*
**fortiter**, *strongly, bravely.*
**fortūna**, **ae**, f. *fortune.*
**fortūnātus**, **a**, **um**, *lucky, blessed.*
**foveō**, **ēre**, **fōvī**, **fōtum**, *cherish, fondle.*
**fragor**, **ōris**, m. *crash, tumult.*
**fragrāns**, **ntis**, *fragrant.*
**frangō**, **ere**, **frēgī**, **frāctum**, *break, pound.*
**frāter**, **tris**, m. *brother.*
**fremō**, **ere**, **fremuī**, **fremitum**, *roar, shout.*
**frēnō**, **āre**, etc., *rein, control.*
**frequēns**, **entis**, *thronging, crowded.*
**fretum**, **ī**, n. *strait, sea.*
**frigus**, **oris**, n. *cold.*
**frondeus**, **a**, **um**, *leafy.*
**frōns**, **tis**, m. *forehead, face of a cliff.*
**frūgēs**, **ium**, f. *grain.*
**frūstrā**, *in vain.*
**frūstum**, **ī**, n. *a piece, bit.*
**fūcus**, **ī**, m. *drone.*
**fuga**, **ae**, f. *flight.*
**fugiō**, **ere**, **fūgī**, **fugitum**, *flee, fly.*
**fugō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *put to flight.*
**fulmen**, **inis**, n. *lightning, thunderbolt.*
**fulvus**, **a**, **um**, *tawny.*
**fūnāle**, **is**, n. *torch.*
**fundāmen**, **inis**, n. *foundation.*
**fundāmentum**, **ī**, n. *foundation.*
**fundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *pour, scatter, lay low.*
**fūnus**, **eris**, n. *death, disaster.*
**furiae**, **ārum**, f. *furies, madness.*
**furō**, **ere** (no perf. or supine), *rage.*
**furor**, **ōris**, m. *rage.*
**fūsus**, **a**, **um**, *stretched.*
**futūrus**, **a**, **um**, *about to be, future.*

## G

**galea**, **ae**, f. *helmet.*
**gaudeō**, **ēre**, **gāvīsus sum**, semi-depon. *rejoice.*
**gaudium**, **ī**, n. *joy.*
**gaza**, **ae**, f. *treasure.*
**geminus**, **a**, **um**, *twin.*
**gemitus**, **ūs**, m. *groan.*
**gemma**, **ae**, f. *gem, jewel.*
**gemō**, **ere**, **gemuī**, **gemitum**, *groan;* transitive, *mourn over.*
**genetrix**, **īcis**, f. *mother.*
**genitor**, **ōris**, m. *father.*
**genitus**, **a**, **um**, *born, descended from.*
**gēns**, **gentis**, f. *race, nation.*
**genū**, **ūs**, n. *knee.*
**genus**, **eris**, n. *race.*
**germāna**, **ae**, f. *(own) sister.*
**germānus**, **ī**, m. *(own) brother.*
**gerō**, **ere**, **gessī**, **gestum**, *to carry on, to wear.*
**gestō**, **āre**, etc., *wear, carry.*
**gignō**, **ere**, **genuī**, **genitum**, *beget, bear.*
**glaeba**, **ae**, f. *soil.*
**glomeror**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *throng.*
**gradior**, **ī**, **gressus**, *step, proceed.*
**gradus**, **ūs**, m. *step.*
**grandaevus**, **a**, **um**, *aged.*
**grātēs**, **ium**, f. *thanks.*
**gravis**, **e**, *heavy, grievous; pregnant; revered.*
**graviter**, *heavily, grievously.*
**gremium**, **ī**, n. *lap.*

**gressus**, **ūs**, m. *step.*
**gurges**, **itis**, m. *whirlpool, eddy.*
**gustō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *taste.*

### H

**habēna**, **ae**, f. *rein.*
**habeō**, **ēre**, **habuī**, **habitum**, *have, hold.*
**habilis**, **e**, *handy, convenient.*
**habitus**, **ūs**, m. *bearing, garb, guise, appearance.*
**hāc**, adv. *on this side.*
**haereō**, **ēre**, **haesī**, **haesum**, *stick, remain.*
**halō**, **āre**, etc., *breathe, be fragrant.*
**harēna**, **ae**, f. *sand.*
**hasta**, **ae**, f. *spear.*
**hastīle**, **is**, n. *spear-shaft.*
**haud**, *not.*
**hauriō**, **īre**, **hausī**, **haustum**, *draw, drink, drain.*
**herba**, **ae**, f. *grass.*
**hērōs**, **ōis**, m. *hero.*
**heus**, interject. *ho!*
**hībernus**, **a**, **um**, *wintry;* **hīberna**, n. pl. *winter.*
**hic**, **haec**, **hōc**, pron. *this.*
**hīc**, adv. *here.*
**hiemps** (= **hiems**), **hiemis**, f. *winter.*
**hinc**, *hence, afterwards;* **hinc** . . . **hinc**, *on this side and on that.*
**homō**, **hominis**, *man, human being, person.*
**honor** [**honos**], **ōris**, m. *honour, glory, offering.*
**horrēns**, **tis**, *rough, bristly, dreadful.*
**horreō**, **ēre**, **horruī**, *to be rough.*
**horridus**, **a**, **um**, adj. *dreadful.*
**hospes**, **itis**, m. *host or guest.*
**hospitium**, **ī**, n. *hospitality.*
**hostia**, **ae**, f. *victim, sacrifice.*
**hostis**, **is**, m. *enemy.*
**hūc**, *hither.*
**hūmānus**, **a**, **um**, *human.*
**humus**, **ī**, f. *ground.*
**hymenaeus**, **aeī**, m. *marriage.*

### I or J

**jaceō**, **ēre**, **jacuī**, *lie, lie low.*
**jactō**, **āre**, etc., *to throw, toss about, utter, exhibit, revolve.*
**jaculor**, **ārī**, etc., *hurl.*
**jam**, *now, already, henceforth.*
**jamdūdum**, *now for a long time.*
**jamprīdem**, *for a long time.*
**ibīdem**, *in the same place.*
**īdem**, **eadem**, **idem**, *same.*
**ignārus**, **a**, **um**, *ignorant.*
**ignāvus**, **a**, **um**, *idle.*
**ignis**, **is**, m. *fire, love.*
**ignōbilis**, **e**, adj. *ignoble.*
**ignōtus**, **a**, **um**, *unknown, friendless.*
**ille**, *that, he, the famous.*
**illīc**, adv. *there.*
**imāgō**, **inis**, f. *form, likeness.*
**imber**, **ris**, m. *rain, water.*
**immānis**, **e**, *huge, monstrous, savage.*
**immineō**, **ēre**, **minuī**, *hang over, threaten.*
**immītis**, **e**, *ruthless.*
**immō**, *verily.*
**immōtus**, **a**, **um**, *unmoved.*
**impar**, **imparis**, *unequal.*
**impellō**, **ere**, **pulī**, **pulsum**, *to drive in, smite, compel.*
**imperium**, **ī**, n. *sway, empire.*
**impiger**, **pigra**, **pigrum**, *brisk, active.*
**impius**, **a**, **um**, *impious.*
**impleō**, **ēre**, **plēvī**, **plētum**, *fill.*
**implicō**, **āre**, **plicuī**, **plicitum**, *insinuate.*

**impōnō**, **ere**, **posui**, **positum**, *place on.*
**imprōvisus**, **a**, **um**, *unexpected.*
**imus**, **a**, **um**, *lowest, bottom of.*
**in**, *in, into, on to, against.*
**inānis**, **e**, *empty, lifeless.*
**incautus**, **a**, **um**, *incautious, unsuspecting.*
**incēdō**, **ere**, **cessi**, **cessum**, *to step, walk.*
**incendium**, **I**, n. *burning, fire.*
**incendō**, **ere**, **cendi**, **cēnsum**, *set fire to, burn.*
**inceptum**, **I**, n. *undertaking.*
**incessus**, **ūs**, m. *gait.*
**incipiō**, **ere**, **cēpi**, **ceptum**, *begin.*
**incognitus**, **a**, **um**, *strange.*
**inconcessus**, **a**, **um**, *forbidden.*
**increpitō**, **āre**, etc., *challenge.*
**incubō**, **āre**, **cubui**, **cubitum** *to brood.*
**incultus**, **a**, **um**, *uncultivated.*
**incumbō**, **ere**, etc., *to swoop down.*
**incūsō**, **āre**, etc., *accuse.*
**incutiō**, **ere**, **cussi**, **cussum**, *strike into.*
**inde**, *thence, afterwards.*
**indīcō**, **ere**, **dixi**, **dictum**, *proclaim.*
**indignor**, **āri**, **ātus**, *be angry.*
**induō**, **ere**, **dui**, **dutum**, *put on.*
**inermis**, **e**, *unarmed, helpless.*
**infandus**, **a**, **um**, *unspeakable, horrible.*
**infēlix**, **icis**, *unhappy, unlucky.*
**inferō**, **ferre**, **tuli**, **lātum**, *bring into.*
**infīgō**, **ere**, **fixi**, **fixum**, *fix on, impale.*
**ingeminō**, **āre**, etc., *redouble.*
**ingemō**, **ere**, **gemui**, **gemitum**, *groan.*
**ingēns**, **tis**, *huge.*
**inhumātus**, **a**, **um**, *unburied.*
**inimicus**, **a**, **um**, *hostile, hated, deadly.*
**injūria**, **ae**, f. *wrong, insult.*
**inlīdō**, **ere**, **lisi**, **lisum**, *dash against.*
**inquam**, v. defect. *say.*
**inscius**, **a**, **um**, *ignorant.*
**inscrībō**, **ere**, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, *write on, mark.*
**insequor**, **I**, **secūtus**, *follow close on, pursue.*
**insideō**, **ēre**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, *sit on.*
**insidiae**, **ārum**, f. *plot.*
**insīdō**, **ere**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, *settle on.*
**insignis**, **e**, *distinguished.*
**inspirō**, **āre**, etc., *breathe into.*
**instō**, **āre**, **stiti**, **stātum**, *urge on, pursue.*
**instruō**, **ere**, **struxi**, **structum**, *furnish.*
**insula**, **ae**, f. *island.*
**insuper**, *in addition, on the top.*
**intāctus**, **a**, **um**, *untouched, virgin.*
**intentō**, **āre**, etc., *threaten.*
**inter**, *between.*
**interdum**, *sometimes.*
**intereā**, *meanwhile.*
**interfor**, **fāri**, **fātus**, *interrupt.*
**interior**, **us**, *inner.*
**intimus**, **a**, **um**, *innermost.*
**intonō**, **āre**, **tonui**, **tonitum**, *thunder.*
**intrā**, *within.*
**intractābilis**, **e**, *unmanageable, invincible.*
**intrōgredior**, **I**, **gressus**, *step inside.*
**intus**, adv. *within.*
**inveho**, **ere**, **vexi**, **vectum**, *to bear along.*
**invīsus**, **a**, **um**, *hateful.*
**invius**, **a**, **um**, *pathless, impassable.*

**ipse**, **a**, **um**, *self, one's self, himself, she.*
**īra**, **ae**, f. *anger.*
**irrigō**, **āre**, etc., *water, shed, distil.*
**iter**, **itineris**, n. *way, journey.*
**jubeō**, **ēre**, **jussī**, **jussum**, *order.*
**jūdicium**, **ī**, n. *judgment.*
**jugō**, **āre**, etc., *yoke.*
**jugum**, **ī**, n. *yoke, hill, ridge.*
**jungō**, **ere**, **jūnxī**, **jūnctum**, *join.*
**jūs**, **jūris**, n. *right, equity, law.*
**jussum**, **ī**, n. *command.*
**jūstitia**, **ae**, f. *righteousness.*
**jūstus**, **a**, **um**, *just.*
**juvenis**, **is**, m. or f. *youth.*
**juventa**, **ae**, f. *youth (time of life).*
**juventūs**, **ūtis**, f. *youth (young people).*
**juvō**, **āre**, **jūvī**, **jūtum**, *to help;* **juvat**, *it pleases.*

## L

**lābor**, **ī**, **lāpsus**, *slip, glide, pass by, swoop down.*
**labor**, **ōris**, m. *labor, task, eclipse.*
**labōrātus**, **a**, **um**, *carefully worked.*
**lacrima**, **ae**, f. *tear.*
**lacrimor**, **ārī**, **lacrimātus**, *weep.*
**laedō**, **ere**, **laesī**, **laesum**, *hurt, offend.*
**laetitia**, **ae**, f. *joy.*
**laetor**, **ārī**, **laetātus**, *rejoice, delight.*
**laetus**, **a**, **um**, *glad, exulting, luxuriant.*
**laevus**, **a**, **um**, *left* (opp. to *right*).
**lapis**, **idis**, m. *stone.*
**laquear**, **āris**, n. *ceiling.*
**largus**, **a um**, *abundant, copious.*
**lātē**, *widely, far and wide.*
**lateō**, **ēre**, **latuī**, *lie hid, be hidden from.*
**latex**, **icis**, m. *liquor.*
**lātus**, **a**, **um**, *broad.*
**latus**, **eris**, n. *side.*
**laus**, **laudis**, f. *praise, glory.*
**laxus**, **a**, **um**, *slack, loosened.*
**legō**, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lectum**, *to choose.*
**lēniō**, **īre**, **lēnīvī**, **lēnītum**, *to soften, mitigate.*
**levis**, **e**, *light.*
**levō**, **āre**, etc., *lighten, lift.*
**lēx**, **lēgis**, f. *law, condition.*
**lībō**, **āre**, etc., *pour libation, touch, taste lightly.*
**licet**, v. impers. **ēre**, **licuit**, **licitum**, *it is lawful, it is permitted.*
**līmen**, **inis**, m. *threshold, approach.*
**linquō**, **ere**, **līquī** (**lictum**), *leave.*
**liquēns**, **ntis**, *liquid.*
**lītus**, **oris**, n. *shore.*
**locō**, **āre**, etc., *place.*
**locus**, **ī**, m. *place.*
**longē**, *far away, afar.*
**longus**, **a**, **um**, *long, distant.*
**loquor**, **ī**, **locūtus**, *speak.*
**lōrum**, **ī**, n. *thong, rein.*
**luctor**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *struggle.*
**lūcus**, **ī**, m. *grove.*
**lūdō**, **ere**, **lūsī**, **lūsum**, *to play, mock.*
**lūmen**, **inis**, n. *light; eye.*
**lūna**, **ae**, f. *moon.*
**lūnātus**, **a**, **um**, *moon-shaped.*
**luō**, **ere**, **luī**, **luitum**, *to atone.*
**lupa**, **ae**, f. *she-wolf.*
**lustrō**, **āre**, etc., *survey, search, scan.*
**lustrum**, n. *a lustrum (period of five years).*
**lūx**, **lūcis**, f. *light.*
**luxus**, **ūs**, m. *luxury.*
**lychnus**, **ī**, m. *lump.*

**lympha**, **ae**, f. *water*.
**lynx**, **cis**, f. *lynx*.

## M

**maculōsus**, **a**, **um**, *spotted*.
**maereō**, **ēre**, **ui**, *mourn*.
**maestus**, **a**, **um**, *sad*.
**māgālia**, **ium**, n. pl. *huts*.
**magis**, adv. *more*.
**magister**, **tri**, m. *master; captain of a ship*.
**magistrātus**, **ūs**, m. *magistrate*.
**māgnanimus**, **a**, **um**, *great-hearted*.
**māgnus**, **a**, **um**, *great*.
**malum**, **ī**, n. *evil, misfortune*.
**malus**, **a**, **um**, *bad, evil*.
**mamma**, **ae**, f. *breast*.
**maneō**, **ēre**, **mānsi**, **mānsum**, *remain*.
**mantēle**, **is**, n. *napkin*.
**manus**, **ūs**, f. *hand, workmanship*.
**mare**, **is**, n. *sea*.
**māter**, **tris**, f. *mother*.
**mātūrō**, **āre**, etc., *to hasten*.
**māximus**, **a**, **um**, *eldest*.
**meditor**, **āri**, *think, meditate, purpose*.
**medius**, **a**, **um**, *middle, intervening, arising*.
**mel**, **mellis**, n. *honey*.
**membrum**, **ī**, n. *limb*.
**memini**, **isse**, v. defect. *remember*.
**memor**, **ōris**, *mindful*.
**memorō**, **āre**, etc., *relate, tell*.
**mēns**, **ntis**, f. *mind, thought*.
**mēnsa**, **ae**, f. *table, course*.
**mēnsis**, **is**, m. *month*.
**mercor**, **āri**, **ātus**, *buy*.
**meritum**, **ī**, n. *desert, service*.
**merum**, **ī**, n. *pure wine*.
**mēta**, **ae**, f. *goal*.
**metuō**, **ere**, **metui**, *fear*.
**metus**, **ūs**, m. *fear*.
**meus**, **a**, **um**, *my, mine*.
**micō**, **āre**, etc., *glitter, shine*.
**mille**, etc., *thousand*.
**minister**, **tri**, m. *servant*.
**ministrō**, **āre**, etc., *furnish, supply*.
**minor**, **āri**, **ātus**, *threaten, rise in threatening fashion*.
**minōrēs**, **ōrum**, m. or f. *descendants*.
**minus**, adv. *less*.
**mirābilis**, **e**, *marvellous*.
**miror**, **āri**, **ātus**, *wonder at, admire*.
**mirus**, **a**, **um**, *marvellous*.
**misceō**, **ēre**, **miscui**, **mixtum**, *to mix, confuse*.
**miser**, **a**, **um**, *wretched*.
**miserābilis**, **e**, *pitiable*.
**miseror**, **āri**, **ātus**, *compassionate, express pity for*.
**mitēsco**, **ere**, *grow mild*.
**mittō**, **ere**, **misi**, **missum**, *send, dismiss*.
**modo**, adv. *only*.
**modus**, **ī**, m. *manner*.
**moenia**, **ium**, n. *walls*.
**mōlēs**, **is**, f. *a mass, an arduous work, anything huge*.
**mōlior**, **īri**, **ītus**, *bring about, contrive*.
**molliō**, **ire**, **ivi**, **itum**, *soften*.
**mollis**, **e**, *soft*.
**monile**, **is**, n. *necklace*.
**mōns**, **tis**, m. *mountain*.
**mōnstrō**, **āre**, etc., *show, point out*.
**mora**, **ae**, f. *delay*.
**moror**, **āri**, **ātus**, *delay*.
**mors**, **tis**, f. *death*.
**morsus**, **ūs**, m. *bite*.
**mortālis**, **e**, *mortal*.
**mōs**, **ōris**, m. *custom, law*.
**moveō**, **ēre**, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, *move, reveal*.

**mulceō**, **ēre**, **mulsī**, **mulsum**, *soothe, appease.*
**multum**, adv. *much.*
**multus**, **a**, **um**, *much, many.*
**mūniō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *fortify.*
**mūnus**, **eris**, n. *gift.*
**murmur**, **uris**, n. *murmur, roar.*
**mūrus**, **ī**, m. *wall.*
**mūsa**, **ae**, f. *muse.*
**mūtō**, **āre**, etc., *change, exchange.*

## N

**nam**, **namque**, conj. *for.*
**nāscor**, **ī**, **nātus**, *be born.*
**nāta**, **ae**, f. *daughter.*
**nātus**, **ī**, m. *son.*
**nāvigō**, **āre**, etc., *to sail over.*
**nāvis**, **is**, f. *ship.*
**nē**, *lest.*
**-ne**, interrogative particle, always enclitic.
**nebula**, **ae**, f. *cloud.*
**nec**, **neque**, *nor.*
**necdum**, *nor yet.*
**necnōn**, *also.*
**nectar**, **aris**, n. *nectar (drink of the gods).*
**nectō**, **ere**, **nexuī**, **nexum**, *join.*
**nefandus**, **a**, **um**, *wicked (not to be spoken).*
**nemus**, **oris**, n. *grove.*
**nequeō**, **ēre**, **nequīvī**, *be unable.*
**nesciō**, **īre**, **nescīvī**, or **iī**, *be ignorant of.*
**nescius**, **a**, **um**, *ignorant.*
**neu**, *nor.*
**nī**, *unless.*
**niger**, **gra**, **grum**, *black.*
**nihil**, indecl. subs. *nothing.*
**nimbōsus**, **a**, **um**, *stormy.*
**nimbus**, **ī**, m. *storm-cloud.*
**niteō**, **ēre**, **nituī**, *shine.*
**niveus**, **a**, **um**, *snowy, snow-white.*
**nō**, **nāre**, **nāvī**, *swim.*
**nōdus**, **ī**, m. *knot.*
**nōmen**, **inis**, n. *name.*
**nōn**, adv. *not.*
**noster**, **tra**, **trum**, *our.*
**nōtus**, **a**, **um**, *known, famous.*
**Notus**, **ī**, m. *southwest wind.*
**novem**, *nine.*
**novitās**, **ātis**, f. *novelty, newness.*
**novus**, **a**, **um**, *new.*
**nox**, **noctis**, f. *night.*
**noxa**, **ae**, f. *injury, guilt.*
**nūbēs**, **is**, f. *cloud.*
**nūdō**, **āre**, etc., *bare, reveal.*
**nūdus**, **a**, **um**, *bare.*
**nūllus**, **a**, **um**, *none.*
**nūmen**, **inis**, n. *prerogative, power, deity.*
**numerus**, **ī**, m. *number.*
**nunc**, *now.*
**nūntiō**, **āre**, etc., *declare, announce.*
**nūtrīmentum**, **ī**, n. *nourishment, fuel.*
**nūtrīx**, **īcis**, f. *nurse, foster-mother.*
**nympha**, **ae**, f. *nymph.*

## O

**O**, interject. *O!*
**ob**, prep. *on account of.*
**objectus**, **ūs**, m. *projection.*
**oblātus**, **a**, **um**, *occurring, meeting, presented.*
**obruō**, **ere**, **obruī**, **obrutum**, *overwhelm.*
**obscūrus**, **a**, **um**, *dark, concealing.*
**obstō**, **āre**, **obstitī**, **obstātum**, *oppose.*
**obstupēsco**, **ere**, **obstipuī** *be astonished.*
**obtūsus**, **a**, **um**, *blunted, dull.*
**obtūtus**, **ūs**, m. *regard, look.*

**obvius**, **a**, **um**, *in the way, meeting.*
**occāsus**, **ūs**, m. *setting, ruin.*
**occubō**, **āre**, **cubuī**, **cubitum**, *lie low.*
**occulō**, **ere**, **occuluī**, **occultum** *hide.*
**occumbō**, **ere**, **cubuī**, **cubitu[m]** *fall.*
**occurrō**, **ere**, **currī**, **cursu[m]** *meet, encounter.*
**Ōceanus**, **ī**, m. *ocean.*
**oculus**, **ī**, m. *eye.*
**odium**, **ī**, m. *hatred.*
**odor**, **ōris**, m. *smell, fragrance.*
**offerō**, **offere**, **obtulī**, **oblātum**, *bring against, put in the way.*
**officium**, **ī**, n. *duty.*
**ōlim**, *formerly, once, hereafter.*
**olle**, *old form of* **ille**, pron.
**ōmen**, **inis**, n. *omen.*
**omnipotēns**, **potentis**, *almighty, all powerful.*
**omnis**, **e**, *all.*
**onerō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *lade, burden.*
**onus**, **eris**, n. *burden.*
**onustus**, **a**, **um**, *burdened, laden.*
**opem** (no nom.), *power.*
**opēs**, **ium**, f. *riches, resources.*
**opīmus**, **a**, **um**, *rich.*
**opperior**, **īrī**, **oppertus**, *wait for.*
**oppetō**, **ere**, **petīvī**, **petītum**, *to go to seek, encounter.*
**opprimō**, **ere**, **pressī**, **pressum**, *overwhelm.*
**optō**, **āre**, etc., *wish, choose, desire.*
**opulentus**, **a**, **um**, *wealthy.*
**opus**, **eris**, n. *work.*
**ōra**, **ae**, f. *shore.*
**orbis**, **is**, m. *circle, revolution, period, world.*
**ōrdior**, **īrī**, **ōrsus**, *begin [to speak].*
**ōrdō**, **inis**, m. *order.*
**Oriēns**, **tis**, m. part. as subst. (*rising (sun)*), *east.*
**origō**, **inis**, f. *origin.*
**orior**, **īrī**, **ortus**, *rise, spring.*
**ōrnātus**, **ūs**, m. *ornament.*
**ōro**, **āre**, etc., *pray.*
**ōs**, **ōris**, n. *mouth, face.*
**os**, **ossis**, n. *bone.*
**ōsculum**, **ī**, n. *little mouth, kiss.*
**ostendō**, **ere**, **tendī**, **tentum**, *to show, promise.*
**ostium**, **ī**, n. *door, mouth (of river).*
**ostrum**, **ī**, n. *purple.*

## P

**pābulum**, **ī**, n. *fodder, grass.*
**paenitet**, v. impers. **ēre**, **paenituit**, *it repents.*
**palla**, **ae**, f. *cloak, robe of state.*
**pallidus**, **a**, **um**, *pale.*
**palma**, **ae**, f. *palm (of the hand).*
**Parcae**, **ārum**, f. *the Fates.*
**parcō**, **ere**, **pepercī**, **parsum**, *spare.*
**parēns**, **entis**, m. or f. *parent.*
**pāreō**, **ēre**, **pāruī**, **pāritum**, *obey.*
**pariō**, **ere**, **peperi**, **partum**, *bring forth.*
**pariter**, *equally, on equal terms.*
**parō**, **āre**, etc., *prepare.*
**pars**, **tis**, f. *part, some.*
**partior**, **īrī**, etc., *divide.*
**partus**, **ūs**, m. *birth.*
**pāscō**, **ere**, **pāvī**, **pāstum**, *feed.*
**passus**, **a**, **um**, perf. part. of **patior**, *suffer.*
**passus**, **a**, **um** (**pando**, *spread out loose*), *dishevelled.*
**pateō**, **ēre**, **patuī**, *be open, be revealed.*
**pater**, **tris**, m. *father.*
**patera**, **ae**, f. *cup, goblet.*
**patior**, **ī**, **passus**, *suffer.*

**patria**, **ae**, f. *(one's) country, native land.*
**patrius**, **a**, **um**, *of one's country, paternal.*
**paucī**, **ae**, **a**, *few.*
**paulātim**, adv. *by degrees.*
**pāx**, **pācis**, f. *peace.*
**pectus**, **oris**, n. *breast.*
**pecus**, **oris**, n. *flock, herd, crowd.*
**pecus**, **udis**, f. *beast (single member of a flock or herd).*
**pelagus**, **ī**, n. *sea.*
**pellō**, **ere**, **pepulī**, **pulsum**, *drive, drive away.*
**pelta**, **ae**, f. *(light) shield.*
**Penātēs**, **ium**, m. *household gods.*
**pendeō**, **ēre**, **pependī**, **pēnsum**, *hang down, hang.*
**penetrō**, **āre**, etc., *penetrate.*
**penitus**, adv. *within, deep down, far away.*
**penus**, **ūs** and **ī**, m. *provision.*
**peplus**, **ī**, m. *robe of state.*
**per**, *through, among.*
**peragō**, **ere**, **perēgī**, **perāctum**, *accomplish.*
**peragrō**, **āre**, etc., *wander over.*
**perculsus**, **a**, **um**, *struck.*
**perferō**, **perferre**, **tulī**, **lātum**, *to endure, betake.*
**perflō**, **flāre**, etc., *blow over.*
**pergō**, **ere**, **perrēxī**, **perrēctum**, *go on, persist, proceed.*
**perīculum**, **ī**, n. *danger.*
**perlābor**, **lābī**, **lāpsus**, *glide over.*
**permisceō**, **ēre**, **miscuī**, **mixtum**, *mingle up.*
**permittō**, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *allow.*
**persolvō**, **ere**, **solvī**, **solūtum**, *pay.*
**personō**, **āre**, **sonuī**, **sonitum**, *sound over, sing.*
**pertemptō**, **āre**, etc., *try, assail, penetrate.*
**pēs**, **pedis**, m. *foot.*
**pestis**, **is**, f. *plague.*
**petō**, **ere**, **petīvī**, **petītum**, *seek.*
**pharetra**, **ae**, f. *quiver.*
**pictūra**, **ae**, f. *painting, picture.*
**pictus**, **a**, **um**, *embroidered.*
**pietās**, **ātis**, f. *dutiful affection, piety.*
**pinguis**, **e**, *fat, rich.*
**pius**, **a**, **um**, *dutiful, pious.*
**placet**, v. impers. **ēre**, **placuit** and **placitum**, *please*; **placitum est**, *it is decreed.*
**placidus**, **a**, **um**, *quiet, calm.*
**plācō**, **āre**, etc., *appease, quiet.*
**plaga**, **ae**, f. *region.*
**plausus**, **ūs**, m. *clapping of hands, applause.*
**plēnus**, **a**, **um**, *full.*
**pluvius**, **a**, **um**, *rainy.*
**pōculum**, **ī**, n. *cup.*
**poena**, **ae**, f. *punishment.*
**polliceor**, **ērī**, **pollicitus**, *promise.*
**polus**, **ī**, m. *heaven, sky.*
**pondus**, **eris**, n. *weight.*
**pōnō**, **ere**, **posuī**, **positum**, *place, establish, lay down.*
**pontus**, **ī**, m. *sea.*
**populō**, **āre**, etc., *lay waste.*
**populus**, **ī**, m. *people, nation.*
**porta**, **ae**, f. *gate, opening.*
**portō**, **āre**, etc., *carry.*
**portus**, **ūs**, m *harbor.*
**poscō**, **ere**, **poposcī**, *demand.*
**possum**, **posse**, **potuī**, *be able.*
**post**, adv. and prep. *after, hereafter.*
**posthabeō**, **ēre**, **habuī** **habitum**, *place after.*
**postquam**, conj. *after (that).*
**potēns**, **tis**, *powerful.*
**potentia**, **ae**, f. *power.*
**potior**, **īrī**, **potītus**, *to gain possession of, gain.*

**praecipuē**, *especially.*
**praeda, ae**, f. *booty, prey.*
**praemittō, ere, mīsī, missum**, *send ahead.*
**praemium, ī**, n. *reward.*
**praeruptus, a, um**, *steep, towering.*
**praesēns, entis**, *present, immediate.*
**praesēpe, is**, n. *stall, precinct.*
**praestāns, antis**, *excellent.*
**praestat**, v. impers. *it is better.*
**praetereā**, adv. *besides, for the future.*
**praevertō, ere, vertī, versum**, *preoccupy.*
**praevertor, ī, praeversus**, *outstrip.*
**premō, ere, pressī, pressum**, *to press, control, hold fast, follow close, conceal.*
**prīmum**, adv. *first.*
**prīmus, a, um**, adj. *first.*
**prīnceps, ipis**, m. or f. *chief.*
**prior, ius**, adj. *former, first* (*of two*).
**prius**, adv. *before.*
**priusquam**, conj. *before* (*that*).
**prō**, prep. *for* (abl.).
**procāx, ācis**, *wanton, boisterous.*
**procella, ae**, f. *squall, blast.*
**procerēs, erum**, m. *nobles.*
**procul**, adv. *far off.*
**prōdō, ere, didī, ditum**, *betray.*
**proficīscor, ī, profectus**, *set out.*
**profiteor, ērī, professus**, *profess.*
**profor, fārī, fātus**, *speak out.*
**profugus, a, um**, adj. *fugitive.*
**profundō, ere, fūdī, fūsum**, *pour forth.*
**profundus, a, um**, *deep, high.*
**prōgeniēs, iēī**, f. *offspring.*
**prohibeō, ēre, hibuī, hibitum**, *forbid, keep off.*
**prōlēs, is**, f. *offspring, race.*
**prōluō, ere, proluī, prolūtum**, *drench.*
**prōmittō, ere, mīsī, missum**, *promise.*
**prōnus, a, um**, adj. *prostrate, headlong.*
**prope**, prep. and adv. *near.*
**properō, āre**, etc., *hasten.*
**proprius, a, um**, *one's own.*
**prōra, ae**, f. *prow.*
**prōruptus, a, um**, *impetuous, sudden, precipitous.*
**prōspectus, ūs**, m. *lookout, prospect.*
**prōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectum**, *look out, behold.*
**proximus, a, um**, *nearest.*
**pūbēs, is**, f. *youth.*
**puer, ī**, m. *boy.*
**pugna, ae**, f. *fight.*
**pulcher, chra, chrum**, *beautiful, noble.*
**pulvis, eris**, m. *dust.*
**puppis, is**, f. *stern, ship.*
**purgō, āre**, etc., *clear.*
**purpureus, a, um**, *purple, bright.*

## Q

**quā** adv. *by what way, where, by any means.*
**quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītum**, *seek, inquire.*
**quālis, e**, adj. *of what kind;* with **talis**, understood = *such as.*
**quam**, conj. *how, as, than.*
**quando**, conj. *when, since.*
**quantus, a, um**, *how great.*
**quārē**, adv. *wherefore.*
**quassō, āre**, etc., *shake, shatter.*
**quater**, adv. *four times.*
**queror, ī, questus**, *complain.*
**quī, quae, quod**, rel. pron. *who, which.*

**quīcumque**, **quaec.**, **quodc.**, rel. pron. *whosoever, whatsoever.*
**quid**, adv. *why?*
**quiēs**, **quiētis**, f. *rest.*
**quiēscō**, **ere**, **quiēvī**, **quiētum**, *rest, be still.*
**quiētus**, **a**, **um**, *quiet, peaceful.*
**quīn**, adv. (with indic.) *moreover.*
**quīnquāgintā**, *fifty.*
**quippe**, adv. *forsooth.*
**quis** (**quae**), **quid**, interrog. pron. *who? what?*
**quis**, **qua**, **quid**, indef. pron. after **sī** and **nē**, *any.*
**quisquam**, **quaequam**, **quicquam**, pron. *any one* (in a negative connection).
**quisquis**, **quicquid**, pron. *whosoever.*
**quō**, adv. *whither.*
**quōcircā**, conj. *wherefore.*
**quod**, conj. *because.*
**quondam**, adv. *formerly.*
**quoque**, conj. *also.*

## R

**rabiēs**, **iēī**, f. *madness, rage.*
**rapidus**, **a**, **um**, *swift, devouring.*
**rapiō**, **ere**, **rapuī**, **raptum**, *snatch, catch, quickly.*
**raptō**, **āre**, etc., *drag.*
**rārus**, **a**, **um**, *rare, scattered.*
**ratis**, **is**, f. *bark, ship.*
**recēns**, **centis**, *fresh.*
**recipiō**, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptum**, *take back, recover.*
**reclūdō**, **ere**, **clūsī**, **clūsum**, *open, reveal.*
**recondō**, **ere**, **condidī**, **conditum**, *hide away.*
**rēctum**, **ī**, n. *right.*
**recursō**, **āre**, etc., *return, haunt.*
**reddō**, **ere**, **reddidī**, **redditum**, *restore; answer.*
**redoleō**, **ēre**, **ēvī**, **ētum**, *give out fragrance, be fragrant.*
**redūcō**, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**, *bring back.*
**reductus**, **a**, **um**, *remote; receding* (into land).
**redux**, **ucis**, *returning.*
**referō**, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātum**, *bring back, change, utter.*
**refulgeō**, **ēre**, **fulsī**, *shine again, shine out.*
**refundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *to pour back, upheave.*
**rēgālis**, **e**, *royal.*
**rēgīna**, **ae**, f. *queen.*
**regiō**, **ōnis**, f. *realm, land.*
**rēgius**, **a**, **um**, *royal.*
**rēgnō**, **āre**, etc., *reign, rule.*
**regnum**, **ī**, n. *kingdom, ruling power.*
**regō**, **ere**, **rēxī**, **rectum**, *rule, govern.*
**rēliquiae**, **ārum**, f. *remnants, survivals.*
**rēmigium**, **ī**, n. *oarage.*
**remordeō**, **ēre**, **morsī**, **morsum**, *torment.*
**removeō**, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtum**, *remove.*
**rēmus**, **ī**, m. *oar.*
**rependō**, **ere**, **pendī**, **pēnsum**, *balance, compensate.*
**repente**, *suddenly.*
**repetō**, **ere**, **petīvī**, **petītum**, *search back, go back to.*
**repōnō**, **ere**, **posuī**, **positum**, *store up; replace.*
**requīrō**, **ere**, **quīsīvī**, **quīsītum**, *question about.*
**rēs**, **reī**, f. *thing, power, fortune, etc.*
**reses**, **residis**, *quiet, settled.*
**resideō**, **ēre**, **sēdī**, **sessum**, *sit down.*

**resistō**, **ere**, **restitī**, *stand forth.*
**respectō**, **āre**, etc., *regard.*
**respondeō**, **ēre**, **spondī**, **spōnsum**, *answer.*
**restō**, **āre**, **stitī**, **stātum**, *remain.*
**resupīnus**, **a**, **um**, *lying on the back.*
**resurgō**, **ere**, **surrēxī**, **surrēctum**, *rise again.*
**retegō**, **ere**, **tēxī**, **tēctum**, *uncover, reveal.*
**revīsō**, **ere**, **vīsī**, **vīsum**, *revisit.*
**revocō**, **āre**, etc., *recall, restore.*
**rēx**, **rēgis**, m. *king, sovereign.*
**rigēns**, **entis**, *stiff.*
**rīma**, **ae**, f. *chink.*
**rīpa**, **ae**, f. *bank.*
**rōbur**, **oris**, n. *strength.*
**rogitō**, **āre**, etc., *ask.*
**roseus**, **a**, **um**, *rosy.*
**rota**, **ae**, f. *wheel.*
**rudēns**, **entis**, m. *cable.*
**ruīna**, **ae**, f. *fall, downpour.*
**ruō**, **ere**, **uī**, **uitum**, *rush, fall, to drive (by rushing), uproot.*
**rūpēs**, **is**, f. *rock.*
**rūs**, **rūris**, n. *country, fields.*

## S

**sacerdōs**, **dōtis**, m. and f. *priest, priestess.*
**sacrātus**, **a**, **um**, *consecrated.*
**saeculum**, **ī**, n. *age.*
**saepe**, adv. *often.*
**saepiō**, **īre**, **sēpsī**, **sēptum**, *hedge, protect.*
**saeviō**, **īre**, **iī**, **ītum**, *rage.*
**saevus**, **a**, **um**, *cruel, stern.*
**sagitta**, **ae**, f. *arrow.*
**sal**, **salis**, n. *salt, brine, the sea.*
**saltem**, adv. *at least.*
**salum**, **ī**, n. *brine, sea.*
**salūs**, **salūtis**, f. *safety.*
**sānctus**, **a**, **um**, *sacred.*
**sanguis**, **inis**, m. *blood, race.*
**sator**, **ōris**, m. (*sower*), *father, creator.*
**saxum**, **ī**, n. *stone, rock.*
**scaena**, **ae**, f. *stage, background.*
**scelus**, **eris**, n. *crime.*
**scēptrum**, **ī**, n. *sceptre, sovereignty.*
**scīlicet**, adv. *forsooth.*
**scindō**, **ere**, **scidī**, **scissum**, *tear, rend, divide.*
**scintilla**, **ae**, f. *spark.*
**sciō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **scītum**, *know.*
**scopulus**, **ī**, m. *rock, cliff, crag.*
**scūtum**, **ī**, n. *shield.*
**sē**, **sēsē**, *himself, herself, themselves.*
**sēcessus**, **ūs**, m. *recess.*
**sēclūdō**, **ere**, **clūsī**, **clūsum**, *put away, shut off.*
**secō**, **āre**, **secuī**, **sectum**, *cut.*
**secundus**, **a**, **um**, *second, following; prosperous;* see note on l. 156.
**sēcūrus**, **a**, **um**, *free from anxiety (about), careless of, untroubled, cheerful, happy.*
**sed**, *but.*
**sedeō**, **ēre**, **sēdī**, **sessum**, *sit.*
**sēdēs**, **is**, f. *seat, abode, depth.*
**sedīle**, **is**, n. *seat.*
**sēditiō**, **ōnis**, f. *riot.*
**sēmita**, **ae**, f. *path.*
**semper**, *always.*
**senātus**, **ūs**, m. *senate.*
**sēnī**, **ae**, **a**, *six each, six.*
**sententia**, **ae**, f. *thought, feeling.*
**sentiō**, **īre**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsum**, *feel, perceive.*
**septem**, *seven.*
**septimus**, **a**, **um**, *seventh.*
**sequor**, **ī**, **secūtus**, *follow.*
**serēnō**, **āre**, etc., *make calm.*
**seriēs**, **iēī**, f. *succession.*

**sermō**, **ōnis**, m. *discourse, conversation, talk.*
**sertum**, **ī**, n. *garland.*
**servitium**, **ī**, n. *slavery.*
**servō**, **āre**, etc., *preserve, keep.*
**seu**, *whether, or if.*
**sī**, *if.*
**sīc**, *thus.*
**sīdus**, **eris**, n. *star, constellation.*
**signum**, **ī**, n. *token, figure.*
**silentium**, **ī**, n. *silence.*
**sileō**, **ēre**, **siluī**, *be silent.*
**silex**, **icis**, m. *flint.*
**silva**, **ae**, f. *wood.*
**similis**, **e**, *like.*
**simul**, *at the same time.*
**simulō**, **āre**, etc., *feign.*
**sīn**, *but if.*
**sine**, prep. *without* (abl.).
**singulī**, **ae**, **a**, *one at a time.*
**sinō**, **ere**, **sīvī**, **situm**, *permit.*
**sinus**, **ūs**, m. *bosom, bay, creek, fold of a robe.*
**sīve**, *or if, whether.*
**sociō**, **āre**, etc., *associate.*
**socius**, **ī**, m. *companion, ally.*
**sōl**, **sōlis**, m. *sun.*
**soleō**, **ēre**, **solitus sum**, *be wont.*
**solium**, **ī**, n. *throne.*
**sōlor**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *console.*
**solum**, **ī**, n. *soil, ground.*
**sōlus**, **a**, **um**, *alone.*
**solvō**, **ere**, **solvī**, **solūtum**, *loose, loosen, dismiss, set sail.*
**somnus**, **ī**, m. *sleep.*
**sonō**, **āre**, **sonuī**, **sonitum**, *sound.*
**sonōrus**, **a**, **um**, *loud, roaring.*
**sōpiō**, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītum**, *put to sleep.*
**soror**, **ōris**, f. *sister.*
**sors**, **sortis**, f. *lot.*
**spargō**, **ere**, **sparsī**, **sparsum**, *scatter.*
**speculor**, **ārī**, **ātus**, *spy, look forth.*
**spēlunca**, **ae**, f. *cave.*
**spernō**, **ere**, **sprēvī**, **sprētum**, *despise, reject.*
**spērō**, **āre**, etc., *hope, expect.*
**spēs**, **eī**, f. *hope.*
**spīrō**, **āre**, etc., *breathe.*
**splendidus**, **a**, **um**, *shining, brilliant.*
**spolium**, **ī**, n. *spoil.*
**sponda**, **ae**, f. *couch.*
**spūma**, **ae**, f. *foam.*
**spūmō**, **āre**, etc., *foam.*
**stabilis**, **e**, *stable, lasting.*
**stāgnum**, **ī**, n. *still water, depth.*
**statuō**, **uere**, **uī**, **ūtum**, *set up, set on, found.*
**sternō**, **ere**, **strāvī**, **strātum**, *lay low, spread.*
**stīpō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *fill, store, throng.*
**stirps**, **stirpis**, f. *race.*
**stō**, **stāre**, **stetī**, **statum**, *stand.*
**strātum**, **ī**, n. *pavement.*
**strepitus**, **ūs**, m. *din, noise, roar.*
**strīdēns**, *whizzing, roaring, noisy.*
**strīdor**, **ōris**, m. *a creaking.*
**stringō**, **ere**, **strinxī**, **strictum**, *bind, graze, strip.*
**struō**, **ere**, **struxī**, **structum**, *furnish.*
**studium**, **ī**, n. *pursuit.*
**stupeō**, **ēre**, **uī**, *be astonished.*
**suādeō**, **ēre**, **suāsī**, **suāsum**, *advise.*
**sub**, prep. *under, just before* (abl. or acc.).
**subdūcō**, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**, *draw up, lay up.*
**subeō**, **īre**, **īvī** or **iī**, **itum**, *enter.*
**subigō**, **ere**, **ēgī**, **āctum**, *subdue.*
**subitō**, *suddenly.*
**subitus**, **a**, **um**, *sudden.*
**sublīmis**, **e**, *lofty, ascending.*

**submergō**, **ere**, **mersī**, **mersum**, *sink, drown.*
**subnectō**, **ere**, **nexī**, **nexum**, *tie under.*
**subnixus**, **a**, **um**, *supported, resting on.*
**subrīdeō**, **ēre**, **rīsī**, **rīsum** (gently laugh) *smile.*
**subveniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**, *help* (dat.).
**subvolvō**, **ere**, **volvī**, **volūtum**, *roll up.*
**succēdō**, **ere**, **cessī**, **cessum**, *enter.*
**succīnctus**, **a**, **um**, *girt up.*
**succurrō**, **ere**, **currī**, **cursum**, *help* (dat.).
**suffundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *to pour under, suffuse, steep, fill.*
**sulcus**, **ī**, m. *furrow.*
**sum**, **esse**, **fuī**, *to be.*
**summus**, **a**, **um**, *highest, top of.*
**super**, prep. *above, over, concerning* (abl. or acc.); adv. equivalent to **insuper**, *over and above.*
**superbia**, **ae**, f. *pride, insolence.*
**superbus**, **a**, **um**, *proud, preëminent.*
**superēmineō**, **ēre**, **eminuī**, *overtop.*
**superī**, **ōrum** and **um**, m. *gods.*
**superō**, **āre**, etc., *excel, master, slay, pass, overcome.*
**supersum**, **esse**, **fuī**, *be over, survive.*
**supplex**, **icis**, *suppliant.*
**suppliciter**, *in suppliant fashion.*
**sūra**, **ae**, f. *calf of the leg.*
**surgō**, **ere**, **surrēxī**, **surrēctum**, *rise.*
**sūs**, **suis**, m. or f. *swine, sow.*
**suscipiō**, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptum**, *undertake, receive.*
**suspendō**, **ere**, **pendī**, **pēnsum**, *hang up, hang.*
**suspiciō**, **ere**, **spexī**, **spectum**, *look up to.*
**suspīrō**, **āre**, etc., *breathe, sigh.*
**suus**, **a**, **um**, *his* (*own*), *her* (*own*), *their* (*own*).

## T

**tabeō**, **ēre**, **tabuī**, *to drip.*
**tābula**, **ae**, f. *plank.*
**tacitus**, **a**, **um**, *silent.*
**tālis**, **e**, *such.*
**tam**, *so* (of degree).
**tamen**, *yet.*
**tandem**, *at last*; in eager questions, *pray.*
**tangō**, **ere**, **tetigī**, **tāctum**, *touch.*
**tantum**, adv. *so much.*
**tantus**, **a**, **um**, *so great.*
**tardus**, **a**, **um**, *slow.*
**taurīnus**, **a**, **um**, *of a bull.*
**taurus**, **ī**, m. *bull.*
**tēctum**, **ī**, n. *dwelling.*
**tēgmen**, **inis**, n. *covering, skin.*
**tegō**, **ere**, **tēxī**, **tēctum**, *cover, hide.*
**tellūs**, **ūris**, f. *earth, land.*
**tēlum**, **ī**, n. *weapon, spear.*
**temnō**, **ere** (**tempsī**, **temptum**), *despise.*
**temperō**, **āre**, etc., *control.*
**tempestās**, **ātis**, f. *storm.*
**templum**, **ī**, n. *temple.*
**temptō**, **āre**, etc., *try.*
**tempus**, **oris**, n. *time.*
**tendō**, **ere**, **tetendī**, **tēnsum**, *stretch, strive, bend.*
**teneō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **tentum**, *to hold, possess.*
**tentōrium**, **ī**, n. *tent.*
**tenus**, prep. *up to, as far as* (abl.; always after its case).
**ter**, adv. *three times.*
**tergum**, **ī**, n. *back, hide, chine*; **ā tergō**, *behind.*
**tergus**, **oris**, n. *skin.*

**terminō, āre**, etc., *limit, bound.*
**terni, ae, a**, *three each, three.*
**terra, ae**, f. *earth, land.*
**terreō, ēre, terrui, territum**, *frighten.*
**tertius, a, um**, *third.*
**testūdō, inis**, f. *dome (tortoise shell).*
**theātrum, ī**, n. *theatre.*
**thēsaurus, ī**, m. *treasure.*
**thymum, ī**, n. *thyme.*
**timeō, ēre, ui**, *fear.*
**timor, ōris**, m. *fear.*
**tinguō, ere, tinxi, tinctum**, *dip.*
**togātus, a, um**, *gown-wearing, toga-clad.*
**tollō, ere, sustuli, sublātum**, *raise, take away.*
**tondeō, ēre, totondi, tōnsum**, *clip, shear.*
**torqueō, ēre, torsi, tortum**, *twist, hurl.*
**torreō, ēre, torrui, tōstum**, *burn, scorch, roast.*
**torus, ī**, m. *couch.*
**tot**, indecl. adj. *so many.*
**totidem**, *as many times.*
**totiēns**, *so often.*
**tōtus, a, um**, *whole.*
**trabs, trabis**, f. *beam.*
**trahō, ere, trāxi, tractum**, *draw, drag, prolong.*
**trāiciō, ere, jēci, jectum**, *pierce.*
**trānseō, ire, ivi** or **ii, itum**, *cross over, pass over.*
**trānsferō, ferre, tuli, lātum**, *remove.*
**transfigō, ere, fixi, fixum**, *pierce through.*
**tremō, ere, tremui**, *tremble, quiver.*
**trēs, tria**, *three.*
**tridēns, tridentis**, m. *trident, three-pronged fork.*
**trīgintā**, *thirty*
**tristis, e**, *sad.*
**tu**, *thou.*
**tueor, ērī, tuitus**, *regard; guard.*
**tum**, *then.*
**tumidus, a, um**, *swelling, turbulent.*
**tundō, ere, tutudi, tūnsum**, *thump, pound.*
**turba, ae**, f. *crowd.*
**turbō, inis**, m. *whirlwind.*
**turbō, āre**, etc., *disturb.*
**tūs, tūris**, n. *incense.*
**tūtus, a, um**, *safe.*
**tuus, a, um**, *thy, thine.*
**tyrannus, ī**, m. *tyrant.*

## U

**ūber, eris**, n. *fertility.*
**ubi**, *when, where.*
**ubique**, *everywhere.*
**ūllus, a, um**, *any* (in a negative connection).
**umbra, ae**, f. *shade, shadow.*
**ūmectō, āre**, etc., *moisten.*
**umerus, ī**, m. *shoulder.*
**ūnā**, adv. *together.*
**uncus, a, um**, *hooked.*
**unda, ae**, f. *wave.*
**unde**, *whence, from which or whom.*
**ūnus, a, um**, *one.*
**urbs, urbis**, f. *city.*
**urgeō, ēre, ursi**, *urge.*
**ūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstum**, *burn, torment.*
**ūsquam**, *anywhere.*
**ut, uti**, *that, when, as, in order that.*
**utinam**, *O that!*
**ūtor, ī, ūsus**, *use.*

## V

**vacō, āre**, etc., *be empty, have leisure.*

**vadum**, **ī**, n. *shoal, shallow, ford.*
**validus**, **a**, **um**, *strong.*
**vallis**, **is**, f. *valley.*
**vānus**, **a**, **um**, *pretending, false.*
**varius**, **a**, **um**, *various.*
**vāstō**, **āre**, etc., *lay waste.*
**vāstus**, **a**, **um**, *vast.*
**ve**, conj. *or* (enclitic).
**vehō**, **ere**, **vexī**, **vectum**, *carry.*
**vel**, *or.*
**vēlāmen**, **inis**, n. *covering, shawl.*
**vēlivolus**, **a**, **um**, *covered with sails.*
**vēlum**, **ī**, n. *sail.*
**velut**, **velutī**, adv. *just as.*
**vēnātrix**, **ricis**, f. *huntress.*
**vēndō**, **ere**, **didī**, **ditum**, *sell.*
**venēnum**, **ī**, n. *poison.*
**vēnia**, **ae**, f. *pardon, leave, grace.*
**veniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**, *come.*
**ventus**, **ī**, m. *wind.*
**verbum**, **ī**, n. *word.*
**vereor**, **ērī**, **veritus**, *fear.*
**vērō**, adv. *indeed.*
**verrō**, **ere**, **verrī**, **versum**, *sweep.*
**versō**, **āre**, etc., *revolve.*
**vertex**, **icis**, m. *top, head.*
**vertō**, **ere**, **vertī**, **versum**, *to turn, to overthrow, carry off.*
**verū**, **ūs**, n. *spit, sharp stake for roasting meat.*
**vērus**, **a**, **um**, *true.*
**vescor**, **ere**, *feed.*
**vesper**, **eris**, m. *evening.*
**vester**, **tra**, **trum**, *your.*
**vestis**, **is**, f. *garment, coverlet.*
**vetō**, **āre**, **vetuī**, **vetitum**, *forbid.*
**vetus**, **veteris**, *ancient, old.*
**vexō**, **āre**, etc., *trouble.*
**via**, **ae**, f. *way, road.*
**victor**, **ōris**, m. *conqueror, successful.*
**victus**, **ūs**, m. *living, food.*
**videō**, **ēre**, **vīdī**, **vīsum**, *see;* **videor**, *seem.*
**vīgintī**, *twenty.*
**villus**, **ī**, m. *hair, nap.*
**vinciō**, **īre**, **vinxī**, **vinctum**, *bind.*
**vincō**, **ere**, **vīcī**, **victum**, *to conquer, master.*
**vinculum**, **ī**, n. *chain.*
**vīnum**, **ī**, n. *wine.*
**vir**, **virī**, m. *man, hero.*
**vīrēs**, **ium**, f. *strength.*
**virgō**, **inis**, f. *virgin.*
**virtūs**, **ūtis**, f. *virtue.*
**vīs**, f. *violence, strength.*
**viscera**, **viscerum**, n. pl. *entrails, flesh.*
**vītālis**, **e**, *vital.*
**vīvō**, **ere**, **vīxī**, **victum**, *live.*
**vīvus**, **a**, **um**, *living, natural.*
**vix**, *hardly.*
**vocō**, **āre**, etc., *call.*
**volgō** (= **vulgō**), adv. *commonly.*
**volgō**, **āre**, etc., *make known.*
**volgus**, **ī** (= **vulgus**), n. *common people, mob.*
**volnus**, **eris** (= **vulnus**), n. *wound.*
**volō**, **velle**, **voluī**, *be willing, wish.*
**volō**, **āre**, etc., *fly.*
**voltus**, **ūs** (= **vultus**) m. *face.*
**volucer**, **volucris**, **volucre**, *winged, swift.*
**volūtō**, **āre**, etc., *to revolve, send along.*
**volvō**, **ere**, **volvī**, **volūtum**, *roll, unroll; hurl, undergo; decree.*
**vorō**, **āre**, etc., *devour, engulf.*
**vortex**, **icis**, m. *whirlpool.*
**vōsmet**, emphatic form of **vōs**, *reflexive.*
**vōtum**, **ī**, n. *vow, prayer.*
**vōx**, **vōcis**, f. *voice, speech, word.*

## Z

**Zephyrus**, **ī**, m. *the west wind.*

# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

**Abās, antis**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Acestēs, is**, a Sicilian prince, who hospitably entertained Aeneas before, and again after, his visit to Carthage.

**Achātēs, is**, the chosen companion of Aeneas.

**Achillēs, is**, the bravest of the Greek chieftains at Troy.

**Achīvī, ōrum**, a name of the Greeks, adj. from *Achaia*. The Achaean race inhabited the Peloponnesus before the Dorian invasion (B.C. 1000) and remained in Arcadia, Achaea, and elsewhere.

**Acīdalius, a, um**, an epithet of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia, near Orchomenos, in Boeotia.

**Aeacidēs, ae**, "son (or descendant) of Aeacus," a name of Achilles. A *patronymic* derived from the name of Aeacus, king of Aegina and grandfather of Achilles. Achilles' father was Peleus.

**Aeneadae, ūm**, followers of Aeneas. A name of the Trojans, literally "sons of Aeneas."

**Aenēās, ae**, the hero of the poem; see Introduction.

**Aeolia, ae**, the land of Aeolus, mentioned in the Odyssey and here. It is commonly identified with the group of islands now called *Lipari*, lying a short distance from the N. coast of Sicily. The best known is *Stromboli* (a corruption of the Greek *stronguli*, "round"), which is the seat of an active volcano.

**Aeolus, ī**, god of the winds.

**Agēnōr, oris**, twin brother of Belus (1), and ancestor of Dido.

**Ajāx, ācis**, son of Oïleus, king of the Locrians, called the Lesser to distinguish him from Ajax, the Greater, the son of Telamon. He excited the wrath of Minerva by profaning her temple.

**Alba Longa**, the ancient head of the Latin Confederacy of thirty cities, situated about 15 miles S.E. of Rome.

**Albānus, a, um**, adj. of *Alba*.

**Alētēs, is**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Amazonis, idis**, *f.* one of a tribe of female warriors, located by the ancients near the river Thermōdon (*Thermet*), which discharges itself into the Black Sea (southern coast).

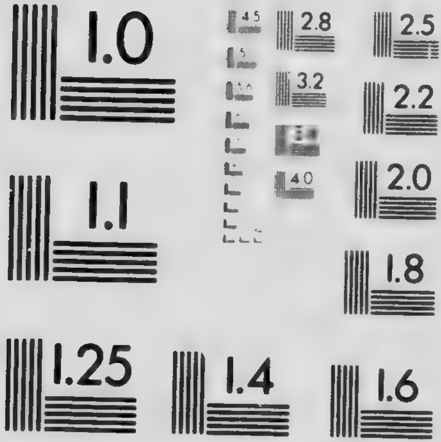
**Amycus, ī**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Anchīsēs, ae**, father of Aeneas, great-grandson of Tros, and so second cousin to Priam.



**MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART**

ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2





APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

**Antēnōr, oris**, one of the wisest counsellors in Troy. In Vergil's legend he founds a Trojan kingdom at Patavium (Padua) a city in the country of the Veneti.

**Antheus, ī**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Arctūrus, ī**, "The Archer," the brightest star in the constellation Boötes; a name given to the constellation itself.

**Argī, ōrum**, the city of Argos in the N.E. of Peloponnesus.

**Argīvus, a, um**, adj. of Argi, Argive, Grecian.

**Ascanius, ī**, son of Aeneas by his wife Creūsa, who was lost in the sack of Troy. His other name is Iulus.

**Asia, ae**, used vaguely of that part of the continent nearest to Europe.

**Atlās, ntis**, one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and brother of Promētheus, changed into a mountain and doomed to support the heavens on his shoulders.

**Atridēs, ae**, a name applied to Agamemnon and Menelāus, as being sons of Atreus.

**Aurōra, ae**, Goddess of the Dawn.

**Bēlus, i** (1), son of Neptune, first king of Tyre. The name is connected with Baal, Bel.

**Belus** (2), father of Dido.

**Byrsa, ae**, the citadel of Carthage. A form of the Semitic Bozra. The name gave rise to the legend of the ox-hide (*byrsa*) which was to measure the land bought by the first founders of Carthage. By cutting the hide into strips they enclosed a sufficient space for their city.

**Caesar, aris**, Augustus, emperor of Rome B.C. 31–A.D. 14.

**Caicus, ī**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Capys, yos**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Cerēs, eris**, daughter of Dēmēter (" mother earth ") and goddess of agriculture.

**Cloanthus, ī**, companion of Aeneas.

**Cyclōpeus, a, um**, adj. of *Cyclops*. According to the legend a son of Neptune.

**Cymothoē, ēs**, a sea-nymph.

**Cynthus, ī**, the hill that rises behind the town and harbor of Delos, visited, according to the legend, by Apollo and Diana.

**Cyprus, ī**, an island in the S.E. Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Cilicia (Asia Minor) by a strait of about 80 miles; see Paphos.

**Cythēra, ae**, an island very near to the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus, sacred to Venus.

**Cytherēa**, adj. from *Cythera*, a name of Venus.

**Danaī, ōrum**, a name of the Greeks.

**Dardanidēs, ae**, descendant of Dardanus.

**Dardanius, a, um**, adj. from *Dardanus*, founder of Dardania, parent city of Troy.

**Dēiopēia, ae**, name of a nymph.

**Dido, ōnis**, queen and founder of Carthage.

**Diomēdēs, is**, king of Argos, one of the bravest of the great chiefs at Troy.

**Eryx, ycis**, a city and mountain on the west coast of Sicily, somewhat more than 2000 feet in height. It was the site of a famous temple of Venus.

**Eurōtās, ae**, *m.* a river near Sparta in Greece.

**Fidēs**, the Goddess of Good Faith.

**Ganymēdēs, is**, son of Tros, first king of Troy, carried off to Olympus by the eagle of Jupiter and made the cup-bearer of the gods.

**Graiī, ōrum**, a name of the Greeks.

**Gyas, ae**, a follower of Aeneas.

**Harpalycē**, a Thracian huntress.

**Hebrus, ī**, a river of Thrace.

**Hector, oris**, eldest son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy; adj. *Hectoreus*.

**Helena, ae**, daughter of Leda and wife of *Menelāüs*, king of Sparta. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan War.

**Hesperia, ae**, the land of the evening star (Hesperus), *i.e.* western land, Italy; applied also to Spain.

**Hyadēs, um**, name of a constellation, connected, it is possible, with the Greek *hus* (sow), but afterwards referred to *huein* (to rain). Compare the Latin *Suculae*.

**Īlia, ae**, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, and mother, by Mars, of Romulus and Remus, otherwise called **Silvia.**

**Īlione, ēs**, daughter of Priam.

**Īlioneus, eos**, companion of Aeneas.

**Īlium, ī**, name of Troy; adj. *Iliacus, Ilias, Ilius*.

**Illyricus**. Illyricum was the country on the E. side of the Adriatic.

**Īlus, ī**, first name of Ascanius.

**Iōpas**, a minstrel at the court of Dido.

**Italia, ae**, Italy; so called from a legendary *Italus*, adj. *Italus*.

**Iūlus, ī**; see Ascanius.

**Julius**, the name of a Roman *gens* of great antiquity. The name of Julius appears as a consul in 489 B.C. The Caesars were a family

belonging to it; the connection of Augustus was through his grandmother Julia, the younger sister of the Dictator.

**Junō, ōnis**, wife of Jupiter. Greek Hera.

**Jupiter, Jovis**, *m.* the supreme god of the Romans. Greek Zeus.

**Karthāgō, inis**, Carthage, a wealthy city of North Africa, rival of Rome, founded, according to the legend, by Queen Dido, who was said to have led thither a colony of Phoenicians (Poeni) from Tyre.

**Latium, ī**, the region south of the Tiber; adj. *Latinus.*

**Lātōna, ae**, mother of Apollo and Diana.

**Lāvinium, i**, the town founded by Aeneas in Latium; so named after his wife, Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus. *Lāvinius* and *Lāvinus.*

**Lēda, ae**, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and mother of Helen.

**Liburnī, ōrum**, a tribe in northeastern Italy.

**Libya, ae**, the ancient name of Africa.

**Lycus, ī**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Lycius, a, um**, adj. of *Lycia*, the s.w. corner of Asia Minor.

**Maia, ae**, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury.

**Māvors, vortis**, a form of Mars.

**Memnōn, onis**, son of Aurora and Tithonus, king of the Aethiopians, an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles after he had slain Antilochus, eldest son of Nestor.

**Mycēnae, ārum**, the capital of Agamemnon, near Argos.

**Neptūnus, ī**, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter.

**Olympus, ī**, a mountain in Thessaly, part of the boundary between that country and Macedonia, the fabled abode of the gods.

**Orēas, adis**, a nymph of the mountains.

**Oriōn, ōnis**, a constellation, rising about midsummer; in mythology a giant hunter slain by Diana.

**Orontēs, is**, a Lycian chief.

**Pallas, adis**, a Greek name for Minerva, or Athēnē.

**Paphos, ī**, a town at the s.w. extremity of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

**Paris, idis**, son of Priam, who carried off Helen from her husband. See the story of his adjudging the prize of beauty to Venus over Juno and Minerva, Introduction.

**Parius, a, um**, adj. of *Paros*, an island in the Aegean famous for its marble.

**Spartānus, a, um,** adj. of *Sparta*.

**Sychaeus, ī,** the husband of Dido.

**Syrtēs,** ium (Greater and Less), two gulfs of the N. coast of Africa in which navigation was supposed to be very dangerous.

**Teucer, crī,** half-brother of the greater Ajax, banished by his father, Telamon, from Salamis, because he returned without his brother.

**Teucrī, ōrum,** a name for the Trojans.

**Thrēissa,** adj. from *Thrax* (Thracian).

**Tiberīnus, a, um,** adj. from *Tiber*, the river of Rome.

**Timavus, ī,** v. note on l. 244.

**Trīnacrius, a, um,** adj. from *Trinacria*, the "Island of the Three Capes."

**Triōnēs,** the Constellation of the Bear, or Wain (lit. "ploughing oxen").

**Trītōn, ōnis,** Triton a sea-god.

**Troia,** Troy, adj. *Troiānus, Trōius.*

**Trōilus,** a son of Priam, killed by Achilles.

**Trōs, Trōis,** a Trojan.

**Tydīdēs, is,** a name of Diomedes, "son of Tydeus."

**Typhoeus, ī,** a Titan, subdued by Jupiter and put under Aetna.

**Tyrrhēnus, a, um,** adj. epithet of the *Inferum Mare*, *i.e* the W. coast of Italy, so called because *Tyrrhenia* or *Etruria* was one of the most important regions on that coast.

**Tyrus, ī,** the most important of the Phoenician cities; adj. *Tyrius.*

**Venus, eris,** the goddess of beauty.

**Vesta, ae,** the goddess of the hearth.

**Xanthus, ī,** a river in the plain of Troy.

20. **Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.** Edited with notes by Miss Gertrude Lawler, M.A., English Specialist, Harbord Collegiate Institute. Toronto.

21. **Sh.** ... **Cæsar** ... it! ... by F. C. Colbeck, B.A., Pr ... e ... T

22. **Sha** ... d with ... tes by J. F. Van Ev ... , B ... stitut ... ven Sound.

23. **Shakspeare** ... n ... Miss A. E. Allin, M ... , English ...

24. **P** ... **hor** ... ith notes by J. F. ... D., ... School, Ottawa, an ...

25. **Pu** ... ith notes by J. F. ...

26. **Pub** ... th notes by J. F. White ...

27. **Scott's** ... notes by John C. Saul,

28. **High Sc.** ... J. A. Houston, B.A., Insp ... *paration.*

29. **Longer** ... y John Jeffries, B.A., Eng ... oronto.

30. **Selection** ... dited with notes by John C.

31. **Scott's The** ... otes by John C. Saul, M ...

32. **Select** ... Edited with notes by Pe ... Victoria College, Toror ...

33. **Dic** ... s by J. F. Van Eve ...

34. **Dickens's** ... Edited with notes by J. F. Van ...

35. **Tennyson's** ... Edited with notes by John C. Sa ...

36. **S** ... **Cæsar** ... dited with notes

37. **L** ... ed with nc ... John Jeffries, B.A.

38. **S** ... By Charles and Mary Lamb.

39. **Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.** Edited with notes by Miss Gertrude Lawler, M.A.

40. **Tennyson's Maud and Locksley Hall.** Edited with notes by John C. Saul, M.A.